

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th July 1913.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—	
Indians in South Africa ...	697	Government Educational policy ...	706
The war in the Balkans, or the triumph of Germany ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
The Balkan affairs and Turkey ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	707
Turkey and the Powers ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
Armenian demands ...	698	<i>Ibid</i> ...	708
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	709
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	710
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
		<i>Ibid</i> ...	711
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		A Town Hall meeting in regard to educational policy ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		Primary education in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.
The kidnapping scare ...	698	Government and <i>pathshalas</i> ...	712
<i>Ibid</i> ...	700	The next Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	701	Admission of students in the Presidency College ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	Admission of students into Colleges ...	713
Shadowing the <i>Nayak</i> ...	702	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Rathjatra</i> at Bhadreswar ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
A Musalman Sub-Inspector of Police for Dewanganj ...	ib.	Mr. Stapleton ...	ib.
The Police Circular on <i>swadeshi</i> ...	ib.	Mr. Hornell's appointment ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	"The new Director of Public Instruction and the Education Department" ...	714
<i>Ibid</i> ...	708	Mr. Hornell's visit to Madaripur ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	The Head Master of the Feni High English School ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	List of newspapers for schools and colleges in Orissa and Bihar ...	715
Narayan Singh of Bhagalpore—a ring-game player ...	ib.	Moslem University ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
A Magistrate's milk—a case of alleged miscarriage of justice ...	703	Collection of the road-cess ...	716
<i>Ibid</i> ...	704	A ferry complaint ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	Oomilla Municipal matters ...	ib.
A case of transportation for life ...	ib.	An allegation against the District Board of Jessore ...	716
"Curious justice" ...	ib.		
Alleged case of failure of justice at Ranchi ...	ib.		
The Oudh Talukdar's case ...	ib.		
Trial of persons accused of murder ...	705		
The Chandighat tea-garden case ...	ib.		
Mr. Norton's letter in the <i>Englishman</i> ...	ib.		
Case of failure of justice in the Law Courts ...	ib.		
Irregular service of summons ...	706		
(c)—Jails—		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil		Cultivation of Jute ...	716
		The Kamedpore Waqf Estate ...	ib.

PAGE.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—*

Wanted drainage of Dubda and Khagda <i>Pant</i> in Midnapore	...	...	717
The petition for increase of pay on the Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	...	ib.
A railway grievance	...	...	ib.
Disaster in irbhun	...	...	ib.
The Panchra Railway accident	...	...	721
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
Wanted, dredging of rivers in the Pabna district	...	...	722

(h)—*General—*

A liquor license at Hyderabad	...	...	722
The Cawnpore Mosque	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
Wanted legislation against cocaine	...	...	ib.
Prayer for a literary pension	...	...	ib.
Partition of Midnapore	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	723
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	724
Reduction of money order-fee	...	...	ib.
Pay of clerks of the office of the Accountant-General of Post and Telegraphs	...	...	ib.
Official promises and their fulfilment	...	...	ib.
Mr. Dutt's report on the high prices question	...	...	ib.

PAGE.

(h) *General—concluded—*

The Civil Surgeon of Noakhali	...	...	725
His Excellency the Governor at Dacca	...	...	ib.
"Is Dacca really the second capital of Bengal?"	...	...	ib.

III.—*LEGISLATION.*

Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill	...	...	725
The Bengal Sanitation Act	...	...	726
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	ib.

IV.—*NATIVE STATES.*

The Gaekwar of Baroda	726
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----

V.—*PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.*

Floods in Assam and Bengal	726
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

VI.—*MISCELLANEOUS.*

A study in contrasts and oddities	...	...	727
Simla	...	...	ib.
Turkish Fex as uniform for Calcutta Gharrywallas derogatory to the Turks	...	...	ib.
<i>Swaraj</i> —The Hindu and Moslem ideal	...	...	728
Brotherhood of Islam	...	...	ib.

UBIYA PAPERS.

Nil.

No. Name of

1

BEN

1 "Bangar

2 "Bangar

3 "Banku

4 "Barisa

5 "Bangar

6 "Basun

7 "Bhara

8 "Birbh

9 "Birbh

10 "Birbh

11 "Bisw

12 "Burd

13 "Chab

14 "Chab

15 "Chin

16 "Dain

17 "Dac

18 "Dac

19 "Edu

20 "Far

21 "Ga

22 "Hin

23 "Hi

24 "H

25 "H

26 "Is

27 "J

28 "J

29 "J

30 "K

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna"	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kamal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmokar; age 38 years	1,500
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 58 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi"	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years	600
5	"Banga Janani"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years	500
6	"Basumatil"	Calcutta	Do.	Sasht Bhushan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	10,000
7	"Bharat Chitra"	Calcutta	Do.	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Bolpur (Birbhum)	Do.	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 43 years	323
9	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri (Do.)	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years	900
10	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do.	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years	600
11	"Biswadut"	Howrah	Do.	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,500
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years	1,000
13	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha."	Bhowanipore	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir"	Mymensingh	Do.	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 48 years	800
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha."	Chinsura	Do.	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years	1,000
16	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years and Ketotra Nath Sen.	2,000
17	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years	500
18	"Dacca Prakash"	Do.	Do.	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years	750
19	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Do.	Pandit Kunud Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini"	Faridpur	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years	300
21	"Gaud Dut"	Malda	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla	400
22	"Hindu Ranjika"	Rajshahi	Do.	Kasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan Printer age 40 year	200
23	"Hindusthan"	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years	500
24	"Hitavadi"	Do.	Do.	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 48 years	25,000
25	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya	600
26	"Islam Rabi"	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha	About 200
28	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha	600
29	"Jyoti"	Chittagong	Do.	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 year	1,200
30	"Kalyani"	Magnura	Do.	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 year	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Hibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 58 years ...	500
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	1,100
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 45 years ...	500
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mosummul Haque ...	6,300
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	200
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchkari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh ...	2,800
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	400
42	"Noakhali Sammilan" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 26 years ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 48 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basant Kumar Vidya Vinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	600
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippura ...	Fortnightly ...	Babu Purna Chandra Chakravart. Kaivarta Brahmin, age 36 years.	150
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 43 years ...	645
49	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	500
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do. ...	.....	200
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Joytish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 35 years.	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 50 years ...	700
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 40 years ...	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sihnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000
57	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	150
59	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 29 years ...	1,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Basar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000
61	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500
62	"Sura" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Kisori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 38 years ...	500
63	"Tripura Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanti Gupta, Hindu, Baidya age 46 years ...	400

No.	Name of
1	
	BENGALI
64	"Tripura"
65	"Vartab"
66	"Visw"
	HINDI
67	"Barab"
68	"Bharat"
69	"Birbha"
70	"Dainik Mit"
71	"Hindi"
72	"Marwa"
	URDU
73	"Durbar"
74	"Al Hila"
75	"Hablu"
	PERSIAN
76	"Hablu"

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—consolid.				
64	"Tripura Hitaisi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamantya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years	450
65	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years	600
66	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 year	12,000
	HINDI—				
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	600
68	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Do.	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	3,400
69	"Birbharat" ...	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" ...	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do.	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Hindu, Kahatriya, age 37 years	5,500
72	"Marwari" ...	Do.	Do.	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Vaisya, age 43 years	500
	URDU—				
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali	1,000
74	"Al Hilal" ...	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Azed, a Muhammadan age 27 years	1,000
75	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do.	Daily	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ... ..	.....
	PERSIAN—				
76	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do.	Weekly	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ... ..	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	"Darrak"	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
3	"Paricharak"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....
4	"Sammilani"	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
5	"Sudharak"	Do.	Do.	.....	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 13th July remarks that the barbarous treatment which is being meted out to Indians in South Africa is a disgrace to any civilized community. Not only are the common people being ill-treated, but their educated leaders also are being subjected to various humiliations. It is very much to be regretted that the Indian Government did not see its way to adopt a retaliatory policy against the excesses of the South African Union Government in this respect.

BIR BHARAT,
July 13th, 1913.

2. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July remarks that those who can look behind the scenes will see plainly the hand of Germany in the present war among the Balkan Allies. The policy of France, Russia and England was to create a strong Power in the Balkans, with which to crush Austria and Germany. The success of this policy was a great blow to German prestige. But just at the moment when this policy was going to triumph, Germany with dramatic suddenness threw it to the winds, and set the heart of the Balkan nation on fire with the idea of freedom and liberty. With this end in view they rushed to war, and thus shattered the hope of years which the Triple Entente had been entertaining. Now, they are looking with bewildered eyes on the situation! Sir Edward, with his mouth agape, wondering as to the consequences of this war, France anxiously viewing lest the cinders of the war should reach her also, while Russia, who entertained the hope of wearing the Balkan Crown is afraid lest it should have to go to war with Austria.

THE DAILY URDU
HABLUL MATIN,
July 23rd, 1913.

3. The recent developments in the Balkans, writes the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th July, prove how weak are the ties of political friendship in Europe. The same Europe to whom Turkey in her distress looked in vain for help and mediation, is to-day full of concern for Bulgaria. When the Turko-Balkan war began, Europe, did not think that Turkey would be defeated. She, therefore, announced that the *status quo* must be maintained. Next, when the arms of the Balkan allies began to be victorious, she announced that the *status quo* was dead. Now, we wait to see whether she will not again announce that the *status quo* must be maintained. We are, however, unable to make out the meaning of the message from London that Turkey has been strongly advised not to cross the Enos-Media line. Will she not be allowed to make good use of the present opportunity to retrieve her fortunes?

HABLUL MATIN,
July 16th, 1913.

Turkey and the Powers.

4. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July writes:—

HABLUL MATIN,
July 22nd, 1913.

THE HIGHEST ILLUSTRATION OF CIVILIZATION.

Every one understands and sees that the terrible loss which has been inflicted on Turkey by the Balkan war, is not likely to be made good even in the course of a hundred years. Under the advice and orders of the European Powers, Turkey was prepared to make peace after having lost everything, but already the Balkan Allies have begun a terrible war amongst themselves, having torn up the treaty bonds, because of disputes about mutually sharing (the spoils of victory). Greece and Servia, in addition to the territory occupied by Bulgaria, have taken possession of some part of that Kingdom itself. Roumania has suddenly plunged into the strife, and possessed herself of a larger share of Bulgarian territory. They have come very near to the (Bulgarian) capital of Sofia. Reports are being spread daily of the King and Queen at Sofia having fled. Greece and Servia are firmly making it known to all that they will not stop short of occupying Sofia. In spite of Bulgaria's appeals, the Powers are not paying much heed thereto, but on the other hand the Powers have been thoroughly upset (lit. their power of eating and sleeping has been chased away) on seeing Turkey crossing the Enos-Media line and advancing towards Adrianople. They are repeatedly obstructing Turkey

from advancing. Readers of telegraphic news will read how the Powers are sternly asking Turkey to refrain from advancing, and they do not shrink even from holding out threats that if Turkey, ignoring their protest, does occupy Adrianople they will use force to oust Turkey. Russia is using the strongest pressure. Our readers will reflect how Turkey has offended. She showed no refractoriness in making peace. The Balkan Allies, because of their mutual quarrels, are hindering the restoration of peace—indeed, they have broken the peace. Greece and Serbia have combined and are occupying part after part of territory in the possession of Bulgaria. The territory which Turkey has recently reoccupied and is going to reoccupy would certainly, if she had remained inactive, have been occupied by Greece and Serbia. We do not know whether the Powers would have raised any objection to that, but why should the Powers be so jealous to see Turkey advancing to reoccupy part of the territory of which she has been robbed? Is there no such thing as justice or morality, fair dealing among the Powers? Effecting the ruin of others, thrusting the knife into the throats of others, uprooting the power of Islam, forcibly snatching away food from others' mouths and eating it up, and putting the interests and rights of one in the hands of others, from racial considerations—do these constitute righteousness for you, and are proofs of your love of justice? Is European civilization merely another name for such treachery and tyranny? Is it this kind of equality which Jesus Christ taught his disciples to practise? Your acts of injustice and outrage have reached their culminating point—the world can no more bear the burden of the sin of your wrongdoing.

DAILY URDU HABLUZ
MATIN,
July 10th, 1913.

5. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* publishes an article entitled "Armenian demands", in the course of which it says that, when peace proposals between Turkey and the Allies

were being hotly discussed, England, France and Germany consoled Turkey by assuring her that there was no cause for alarm, as she had immense territories in Asia Minor, which if properly developed, would again lead to the regeneration of a powerful Turkey. The result was that Turkey gave in, and she was forced to surrender all territories up to the Enos-Media line.

Before even the Treaty of London has been concluded, England took complete possession of Cyprus, got concessions for the construction of the Kowiet-Baghdad railway and declared Kowiet to be under her protection.

France, on the other hand, felt that, through she had been spending millions for the spreading of the knowledge of French letters and arts in Asia Minor, she had not been able to establish that footing there which England gained in so short a time. Acting under this feeling, she sent a lengthy note to Turkey demanding that she should be allowed to construct harbours and establish schools in Asia Minor. Before Turkey could reply to French demands, thanks to Russian wire-pulling, the Armenian question was raised afresh. The Armenian representatives made most impertinent and insolent demands from Turkey. Sherket Pasha properly judged the situation, as he was aware that it was all being done at the instigation of the European Powers.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK,
July 16th, 1913.

6. The following is a full translation of a contributed article which appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th July under the heading. "The great kidnapping sensation—a boy's account":—

The kidnapping scare.
My name is Hiralal De. My father's name is Tulsidas De. I live at No. 19-2, Chasadhopapara Street. I went to see my brother-in-law at No. 11-1, Bhuvan Mohan Dhar Lane, yesterday. At about 12-30 P.M., I was waiting for a tram-car by the side of the wine shop situated at the junction of Harkata Lane and Bowbazar Street, for I had intended to go by tram to the Jorasanko crossing and to walk home from there. After I had been waiting there some five or seven minutes, a Hindusthani came and caught hold of me from behind by throwing his arms round me. I was quite taken by surprise and turning round said to him, "What a peculiar man you must be, sir. What do you

mean by catching hold of me like this"? To this he gruffly replied, "Keep silent", and then tried to hold me more firmly. I also tried to get out of his clutches. My cries brought a number of men to the scene, who came there in twos or threes, but none of them helped me or said anything to him. It seemed as if they were enjoying a strange fun. Two or three minutes later, two more Hindusthanis came up and caught hold of me. I cannot say whether the three men were Musulmans in Hindusthani attire. They caught hold of me and pinioned me. They removed me to a house near Nara Girja in which the R. G. Bethune school used to be situated. So far as I can remember a *parawallah* followed us all the way but did not do anything. I asked for help from the passers by but they said, "This boy belongs to the lower classes and has perhaps committed some offence. What help can he deserve from us?" In short I found myself utterly helpless and was compelled to go with my captors. After they had got me inside the gate of the house another man (who also seemed to be a Hindusthani) came out of the house, took me upstairs, pushed me into a room and locked it. The room was like a big hall. There were some 25 or 30 boys in that room. At about 2-30 or 3 P.M. a man, who looked like a Hindusthani, came and asked me whether I would eat rice. This I refused to do, and he brought me some *muri* (fried rice), which I was obliged to eat as I was very hungry. I was given some water to drink in a brass tumbler. Some of the boys in the room were crying, while others were trying to console them saying, "Why do you cry? We shall do some work and earn money. Why are you afraid?" All this made me very anxious about my own future. I found that there was no chance of escape, and I sat there in despair. My hunger had by no means been appeased by the small quantity of *muri* and water, and so I became very restless. Some ten or twelve boys were then brought and placed in the room in which I was imprisoned. These boys made a great noise and demanded to know why they had been confined there, but they received no answer. They kept on saying, "We will break the doors and inform the police," but all was in vain. None of them was released nor was any attention paid to anything they said. Evening gradually came. I saw in that house an old *saheb* who was caressing the boys and trying to console them with soft words. Shortly after nightfall a man came to me and questioned me about my antecedents. When he had got my answers he said, "You are telling lies, you are not the son of any gentleman but are low-born". I replied, "If you do not believe me you can go and make enquiries from a relative of mine who lives close by, and he is sure to convince you about the truth of all that I have told you." A little while after this another man came, gave me a piece of paper, and said, "If you go downstairs and show this to the man you will find there, he will let you off." I went downstairs with that paper in hand, gave it to the *Durwan*, and was allowed to leave the house. I saw 5 or 6 other boys being released when I came downstairs. Every one of them gave a piece of paper to the *Durwan*, just as I did. I then walked home. I related my experience to my people at home as well as to a few of my neighbours. I was advised to go to Kesab Babu, an eminent pleader of the Calcutta Police Court, and get him to represent the matter to the Commissioner of Police. I called upon Kesab Babu this morning, and he advised me to go to the *Nayak* office and publish all the particulars mentioned above in this paper. I have, therefore, sought the help of the *Nayak*. Language fails to describe the agonies that I have suffered. There is no knowing how many boys are being ruined by the men who captured me. There is no doubt that it will be very difficult for people to live in Calcutta with children, unless the kind-hearted Commissioner of Police takes the matter up. I am 17 years of age. I have given above full particulars of my painful experiences. Dated the 32nd Asharh, 1320 (B.E.).

HIRALAL DE,

19-2, Chashadhopapara Street.

My brother-in-law Hira Lal De came to my house to see me at about 8 A.M., yesterday. He left for home at about half-past twelve o'clock. He

did not, however, return home all the day. His people became very anxious at this, and at about 10 o'clock at night a search was instituted for him.

SURENDRA NATH DATTA,

11-1, Bhuban Mohan Dhar Lane.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1913.

7. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July has the following on the kidnapping scare:—

The kidnapping scare.

The kidnapping trade still survives in India. Formerly, boys used to be stolen openly. But now every one has become more cunning and tries to steer clear of the law. The question is who are the people who kidnap boys and why they do so—

(1) Gangs of thieves and dacoits such as gipsies, maghiyas, doms and *khaduts* (?) kidnap boys. Formerly, they used to sell boys. Now, they employ them in committing theft and dacoity.

(2) There are many gangs of *akhravalla** *sanyasis* who kidnap boys. Formerly, Hindus in the Punjab and the United Provinces used to supply their *akhras* with boys, but now they have ceased to do so. The *sanyasis* are, therefore, obliged to kidnap boys, otherwise the *akhras* cannot be maintained. The object of the kidnapping is to get unpaid service in *akhras*.

* *Sanyasis* who have *akhras* or places specially suited to their purpose.

(3) In Madras, Cochin, Travancore, and other places, there are many Christian homes in which fixed numbers of Native Christians boys have to be maintained. In times of famine and epidemics many homeless boys and girls take refuge in these homes. But unless crops fail for some years successively, these homes do not get their fixed numbers of boys, and it is said that boys have then to be kidnapped for making up the fixed numbers, for otherwise, Christian Societies in Europe would not provide them sufficient money. This we learnt from Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav.

(4) Musalman dervishes also kidnap boys. In Bengal, however, they are not much in evidence.

(5) We have heard that present-day revolutionists also have a hand in kidnapping affairs. It is said that at first they used to swell their ranks by this means. There was a touch of politics and also of Christianity in the kidnapping scare that occurred once before.

In order to get up a kidnapping scare, the services of *gundas* have to be secured. They create disturbances by rioting, theft, plunder and so forth and thus give opportunities to kidnappers to steal boys. On the last occasion many boys were actually lost, and after a long time the addresses of some of them were found out. This time also many boys are missing and will be missing. We have not, however, been able to find out as yet who are playing the present game. And even if we can find them out we shall not be able to speak out, for it will be against the law to do so.

Incompetence of the Police.

The police has, of course, done nothing blamable in this connection, but it has not been able to show proper ability in grappling with the situation. Had the police authorities been on the alert, the Harrison Road incident would not have become so serious. From the very beginning they have committed some great mistakes:—

(1) They ought not to have allowed the release of a large number of boys at one time from the Refuge. It is this affair which has given the scare great strength. The released boys are spreading all sorts of rumours.

(2) Sir Frederick Halliday has the experience of the scare that occurred on the last occasion. Had he engaged sowars to patrol the streets, the disturbance would not assume such serious proportions.

(3) The Harrison Road incident did not end in five minutes. It lasted at least half an hour. Why did not a force of police constables come up during this time? Were there no constables near about? If such an incident can occur on a road like the Harrison Road, then no place in Calcutta can be considered safe. We see that plundering is very easy in Calcutta. It can be

committed even at noon and in the evening. *Gundas* have been greatly emboldened. The taste of plunder has maddened them.

(4) This weakness and incompetence on the part of the police has set *gundas* trying to create disturbances anywhere and everywhere. As for small disturbances, they are being created everywhere. Peace may still be reestablished in the city, if ability can be shown. Will Sir Frederick Halliday be good enough to show this ability?

Lastly, who shall compensate the loss that has been done to the dispensary? We think that but for the slackness of the police, Dr. Seal would not have lost his everything. The compensation should, therefore, come from the Government. You have kept us unarmed and incapable of self-defence. Under the circumstances, if through your neglect and through no fault on our part we are robbed, Government should compensate us for loss, or at least Sir Frederick Halliday ought to be made to compensate us from his own pocket. What a strange thing it is that whenever any sensational rumour, however worthless, spreads in Calcutta some house-holder must pay for it by being robbed! And is there no remedy for this state of things? We ask Lord Carmichael, why is there no inspection of the work of the Calcutta Police? His Excellency can do the inspection himself, or send his Chief Secretary to do it. Let him for once see everything, understand everything and find out where the defect lies, and then we shall have nothing to say.

8. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July, thanks Sir Frederick Halliday for the excellent arrangements which he has at last made for maintaining peace in the city. By these arrangements Inspectors are to, regularly, go on

The kidnapping scare.

rounds and work in concert with respectable citizens, European and Indian; sowars are to regularly patrol streets, and strong forces of sergeants and native constables are to remain ready in the Lal Bazar Thana for emergency. The writer, however, takes the Commissioner of Police to task for the late coming of these arrangements, and asks why riots are so easily committed in Calcutta. The danger of the present situation is not yet over. The *budmashas* who profit by disturbances are trying their best to keep them alive, even by getting up false cases of kidnapping. The police must be perfectly on their guard, otherwise a very big riot may occur. The situation may, however, be thoroughly grappled by a sifting enquiry into the Harrison Road affray and punishing the offenders with an iron hand. If the police shows remissness and apathy, the situation will grow extremely serious. Sir Frederick has 20 years' experience of Calcutta, and yet during his time rioting, plunder and so forth have inordinately increased in the city. The largeness and heterogeneity of the population of Calcutta make it necessary for the city police to be strong and *subberdust*. Worthless native constables and Babu Inspectors will never be able to maintain peace in it. The Calcutta Police, in order to be able to maintain peace, must be active, industrious and constantly on the move for inspection. A system of constant rounds should be introduced, in order to prevent rioting. It is useless to expect help from private persons in this country on occasions of danger; otherwise, the Harrison Road incident would not have been allowed to assume such serious proportions. Bengali boys alone could risk their heads in such an incident, but they are in the bad books of the Government. Had any Bengali boy been found in the Harrison Road affair, he would surely have been arrested. Under the circumstances, it is necessary that the police should be very strong.

In conclusion, the writer again thanks Sir Frederick for the step he has at last taken to cope with the present situation. He is a young man of forty-eight. Let him be active like a young man for maintaining peace in the city. Let him throw away the office pen and take up the cudgel.

9. Referring to the kidnapping scare in Calcutta which, it is believed, has been created by *gundas* in order to prevent the

Ibid.

waifs in the streets of Calcutta being removed to the Refuge, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July urges on the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the necessity of suppressing the agents of *gundas*, who haunt crowded crossings of roads, follow tram-car passengers, loiter about the Howrah Bridge and such other places in various guises, and pick

NAYAK,
July 18th, 1912.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 17th, 1912.

people's pockets. Cannot gang cases be arranged for suppressing the *gundas*, just as gang cases are arranged for suppressing seditious and revolutionary people? *Gundas* are a curse of Calcutta, always bent on disturbing public peace. Can they not be bound down to be of good behaviour, and then imprisoned or deported, if found guilty of misbehaviour?

NAYAK,
July 1st, 1913.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

Shadowing the *Nayak*.

So then detectives are again after us. But why? We have never gone against the Government. We are humble servants of the Government, prize Government service higher than everything else in the world, look upon the English nation as our *gurus*, and support Government in every measure. Why then do detectives shadow us still? We are afraid, we have again got an enemy in the Calcutta Police, besides the one there is in the Bengal Police. Well, what will they gain by crushing a bug, except soiling their fingers? You may frighten those who earn their livelihood by journalism. You may punish the *Bangavasi* or the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. But what can you possibly do to us? If you press us hard we will wind up our paper, and at the same time let you have an idea as to what we are capable of. Everyone in the High Court is in our favour, and we benefit from the counsel of everybody there. So we are not to be frightened by frowns. But joking apart, we implore Lord Carmichael to order a thorough enquiry into the matter. Indeed, if one is annoyed by shadowing detectives, one loses one's temper even if one be a very loyal person. What have we done that detectives should dog our heels in this way? Why not speak out plainly and lay, openly, any charge that you may have against us? If we can we shall prove our innocence, or if not we shall accept any punishment you may choose to award us. If you are real men, come out in the open and let us have a fair fight.

NAYAK,
July 18th, 1913.

11. Nityaparasanna Biswas of Bhadreswar, writes to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of 18th July to say that the argument that the car-drawing at Bhadreswar had to be prohibited for

want of sufficient time to make police arrangements, is too flimsy to deserve any consideration. The Bhadreswar police is strong enough to be able to manage the festival. Moreover, a single police force could have managed the drawing of two cars at Bhadreswar, just as a single police force manages the drawing of two cars at Mahesh and Ballavpore.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 17th, 1913.

12. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July requests the Bengal Government to call for an explanation from the subdivisional officer of Serampore as to why he

had prohibited the drawing of Jagannath's Car at Bhadreswar, on the occasion of the last car festival.

ISLAM RAVI,
July 11th, 1913.

13. In a letter to the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 11th July, Maulvi

A Mussalman Sub-Inspector of
Police for Dewanganj.

Makram Habi takes exception to the posting of two Hindu sub-Inspectors of police in the Dewanganj thana (Mymensingh) in spite of the fact that practically the whole of the local population is composed of Mussalmans. The writer asks for a revival of the old system, which existed in the place for nearly 12 years, of having one Hindu and one Mussalman Sub-Inspector, and considers it a pity that the representations made about this matter to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, have so far been without any effect.

DAIYIK CHANDRIKA,
July 21st, 1913.

14. Referring to the recent circular issued by the Inspector-General of

The Police Circular on *swadeshi*.

Police regarding the use of the term *swadeshi*, the *Daiyik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July writes:—

We are very pleased with the circular which, we hope, will put an end to the indiscriminate application of term *swadeshist* to persons using country-made clothes, and anarchists alike. It will also assure the public that the true *swadeshist* has nothing to fear from the Government.

HABUL MATIN,
July 16th, 1913.

15. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that the Inspector-General's circular has been issued in proper time.

Ibid.

Swadeshim is neither a new thing nor a bad thing. It was the boycott which made it obnoxious during the anti-partition agitation, and the Muhammadan community did well by remaining aloof from it in those days. But now the stink of boycott is gone, so that the

Musalmana can no longer afford to neglect *swadeshism*. A large proportion of the Musalman population of Bengal consists of artisans. With the decay of indigenous industries, their race is going to be extirpated. To prevent this the Musalman community must adhere rigidly to *swadeshism*. This *swadeshism* must be real and honest, and not merely an outward show. It must come out of the heart, and not from any occasional excitement like that which was caused by the Partition of Bengal. The writer next takes the *Englishman* to task for not taking the Inspector-General's circular in good grace, and spitting venom against everybody, from the Inspector-General to the Congress, in this connection. Mind not the *Englishman*, continues the writer, its words have no value. Come on, Hindus and Musalmans, let us all take the *swadeshi* vow for self-preservation of society and religion. Look at the Balkan territory and think of the present state of European Turkey, and you will have no objection to become *swadeshist*. Remember the decision of the Moslem League and you will be able to maintain the honour of *swadeshism* and preserve society.

16. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July thanks the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for the circular.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 17th, 1913.

17. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 21st July, also thanks the Inspector-General for the circular.

SURAJ,
July 21st, 1913.

18. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July hopes that the Inspector-General's circular will have a salutary effect on police officers and teach them to discriminate

BANGAVASI,
July 19th, 1913.

between true *swadeshism* and sedition.

19. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July draws the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of Behar and Orissa to the correspondence published in the *Bengalee* newspaper, in which it is alleged that a man named

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

Narayan Singh of Bhagalpore—a ring-game player.

Narayan Singh, a Panjabi ring-game player, has been unjustly harassed and persecuted for one whole year by the executive authorities at Bhagalpore, and ultimately released from *hajat* on the intercession of the High Court. When the High Court ordered that he should be furnished with copies of the complaint against him and of other papers, and that he should be allowed to defend himself, the public prosecutor at Bhagalpore withdrew the case against him, which was one of having no ostensible means of livelihood. The case would not have gone so far had the District Magistrate merely asked the police what evidence it had to prove that Narayan had no ostensible mean of livelihood. In conclusion, the writer finds a similarity between this case and the case of Hari Singh in Calcutta.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

20. As an instance of injury that is caused by the union of Judicial and Executive functions, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th July cites the case in which one Bhola Khotta, and his niece of Diamond Harbour, previously convicted by a Sub-Deputy Magistrate, have been acquitted by the High Court. When the Magistrate of Alipore went to Diamond Harbour, two peons of the local Deputy Magistrate went to Bhola's shop for milk for him. They brought two seers of milk, and yet complained that Bhola and his niece had abused them with such vehemence as to almost cause a breach of the peace. A Sub-Deputy tried the case and sentenced Bhola to undergo one month's imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 30, and his niece to undergo one week's imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 20. The defence said that the case was a wholly got up one, that the accused persons had refused to supply milk to the peons, as it had been kept for their regular customers, and that the peons had taken away the milk by force. The case went on appeal to the District Magistrate but to no effect. Then it came to the High Court where Justices Imam and Chapman disbelieved the story of the prosecution and acquitted the accused persons.

SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1913.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 21st, 1912.

A Magistrate's milk—case of
alleged miscarriage of justice.

21. *Ansut* the foregoing the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July writes:—

The case proves beyond doubt the oppression which is committed on the inoffensive village tradesmen by peons and servants of the Government officials, who take things from them and never pay for them. The poor people do not dare to complain against their oppressors for if any of them happens to be bold enough to stand up against such oppression, attempts are made to put him into jail. This evil will never be suppressed unless the wrong-doers are severely punished.

BANGAVASI,
July 19th, 1912.

22. Referring to the same case, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July says that it proves how village people are oppressed by peons and constables for food for

Ibid.

officials. Government is requested to take remedial steps in the matter.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1912.

23. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July draws the attention of Lord

A case of transportation for
life.

Carmichael to the case in which one Satish Chandra Bhattacharyya of Narail thana has been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of

Jessore, for having murdered his wife. An enquiry by an able officer into the case will prove that the prosecution did not reveal all the facts in connection with it. There can be no doubt that Satish was actuated by an intense suspicion of the character of his wife whom he had found being violated by his uncle. He did not directly accuse his wife of unchastity, but the letter which he wrote accusing his co-villagers and Brahmin women in general, proves his feeling towards his wife. He is a poor man. Unable to get remedy in any way, he murdered his wife, although for the sake of his honour he refrained from charging her directly with unchastity. The jury, of course, gave their verdict on the evidence before them, but it can be confidently said that an enquiry into the case will show that he does not deserve the heavy punishment he has got.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1912.

"Curious justice."

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

One Babar Ali was summoned to appear before the sub-divisional officer of Narainganj, on the 8th April last. He was taken ill with cholera on that day, and his daughter, too, died on that day, so he could not turn up in Court. Proceedings were begun against him the next day, under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and, though medical testimony was forthcoming that illness prevented his attending court, the unfortunate man was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Fine justice indeed!

HINDUSTHAN,
July 19th, 1912.

Alleged case of failure of
justice at Ranchi.

25. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

The following is an example of failure of justice which often occurs, because our Sessions Judges are too often young Civilians. A man at Ranchi was sentenced by one of the local Magistrates to two years' (sic) rigorous imprisonment for theft and, as he was an old offender, the punishment of whipping was added. The Judicial Commissioner, on appeal, upheld the Magistrate's decision and rejected the appeal. When the pleader for the accused pointed out that the whipping sentence had been passed in this case under an old, antiquated and inoperative law and was illegal, the Judicial Commissioner modified his judgment, and set aside the whipping punishment. But he was later on told that the whipping sentence had been carried out before his order forbidding it had reached the lower Court. Upon this the Judicial Commissioner again, in his kindness, modified his judgment and altered the sentence of two months' (?) rigorous imprisonment to one of six months (?). Comment on this is unnecessary.

SAMAY,
July 18th, 1912.

26. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th July speaks of the conduct of the Government of the United Provinces in the Oudh Talukdars' case as highly objectionable, and says

The Oudh Talukdars' Case.

that to get a person acquitted by a lower Court, hanged by appeal to a higher Court, is extremely inhuman. The Judicial Commissioner, who heard the appeal, ought to have shown some consideration for the judgment of the judge who had tried the case in the first instance. Again, it is a peculiar rule which provides that the Lieutenant-Governor, who got the men sentenced to death by

appeal,
India o
referen
the Go
the Li
the aut
he at v
petitio
2

Trial
murder.

they s
2

The
case.

Chap
under
had r
Bihar
tion
assau
the v
ultim
This
Mr.
"bu

opin
in
Cou
acc
we
abl
inc

ret
ag
na

thi
ou
cle
w
ex
oc
to
ca

appeal, should be the person to be petitioned for reprieve. The Government of India ought to have considered the petition of the convicted persons without reference to the Lieutenant-Governor. It is strange that instead of doing so the Government sent the petition and the telegrams for stay of execution to the Lieutenant-Governor for consideration. In conclusion, the writer prays the authorities to amend the rules regulating petitions to Government, so that he at whose instance a sentence is enhanced, may not be the person to be petitioned to for its mitigation or reversal.

21. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July has an article on the Oudh Zamindars' case, in which it suggests (1) that persons accused of murder should be tried by a jury and (2) that when sentenced to death, they should be allowed to appeal for mercy direct to the Government of India.

DAINIK BHA RAY
MITRA,
July 22nd, 1913.

23. Reviewing the judgments of Mr. Justice Chapman and Mr. Justice Imam in the Chandigarh tea-garden case, the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes as follows:—

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

The Chandigarh tea-garden case. We are unable to make out how Mr. Justice Chapman formed the idea that, because a clerk in the tea-garden had not understood the meaning of the word "bugger" the accused Banku Bihari also had not understood it. On the contrary, the subsequent conduct of Banku Bihari—his warning to Mr. Stuart not to abuse him before coolies, his repetition of the word "Choprao" (be silent) uttered by Mr. Stuart and finally his assault on Mr. Stuart—proves not that he did not understand the meaning of the word "bugger," but that he was struggling to restrain himself, which he ultimately failed to do owing to the further outrageous conduct of Mr. Stuart. This is the true explanation of the fact that Banku Bihari did not assault Mr. Stuart immediately after the latter had abused him by calling him "bugger."

Again, Mr. Justice Chapman has, in his judgment, remarked that, in his opinion, what the accused person told Mr. Stuart was false. The only evidence in favour of this opinion was Mr. Stuart's statement. A judge of the High Court, however, ought not to have formed such a decisive opinion against the accused person, on the uncorroborated statement of the complainant. All that we have been able to gather from the case about Mr. Stuart is, that he is capable of abusing his respectable subordinates most vilely, and not that he is incapable of telling a lie.

Honest Mr. Justice Imam has rightly said, "To expect the petitioner to retreat under such circumstances or to wait till he could appeal to the manager against the conduct of the complainant, is to give undue credit to human nature."

From the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar to Mr. Justice Chapman, none thinks that Banku Behari acted in self-defence. Why so, we are unable to make out. Banku Behari assaulted Mr. Stuart only when the latter brought his fist close to his face, so that he had every reasonable ground to think that Mr. Stuart was going to assault him. Of course, as Mr. Justice Imam has said, he exceeded the right of self-defence when he struck Mr. Stuart during his flight.

In conclusion, we request the Government to try its best to prevent occurrences of such deplorable frictions between Indians and Europeans, and to see that Lower Courts do not inflict inordinately heavy punishments in such cases. Heavy punishment in such cases serve only to exasperate the public.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July reproduces the spirit of Mr. Norton's letter in the *Englishman* on the Madras Pillay case, and says that Government alone is responsible for the loss and harassment caused to Pillay. Appeals to the Privy Council against death sentences should be made easy, even within the reach of beggars. Appeals to the Secretary of State generally become futile, because he cannot interfere without seeing records, and records take months to reach him. Pillay hit upon the new plan of telegraphing the whole judgment to him, which cost him Rs. 5,000.

BANGAVASI,
July 19th, 1913.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes that the Courts in British India ordinarily deal out justice, irrespective of racial considerations, and, for that reason, they command the public confidence. But

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

Case of failure of justice in the Law Courts.

unhappily cases (few though they may be) do occasionally arise where racial considerations do prevail, preventing strict justice being done. And the mischief done by even one such case is simply incalculable. It is said that the papers lay too much stress on these few cases of failure of justice and say nothing of the vast majority of cases where justice is done. Well, the function of the press is to rectify abuses, and not to bring Government into ridicule by singing its praises. The paper then gives three recent cases where there was a failure of justice viz., the case of Baidyanath Pillay of Tanjore (see paragraph 21 of the Report on Native Papers for the 19th July 1913), the Chandighat Tea garden case (see paragraph 25 of the Report on Native Papers for the 12th July 1913), and the case referred to in paragraph 25 of the present report.

HABUL MATIN,
July 11th, 1913.

31. *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th July reproduces from the *Empire* the report of an alleged irregular service of summons which, although issued against a certain railway guard, was posted up on the door of a European gentleman in Calcutta, and writes:—

Irregular service of summons. It is not, of course, impossible for such a thing to be done by mistake. Nor are such cases by any means of rare occurrence. But this state of things should not be allowed to go on. For it provides dishonest men with a means of harrasing innocent people by obtaining *ex parte* decrees against them after suppressing the summons or serving it upon the wrong man on purpose.

(d)—Education.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

32. In connexion with the recent educational policy of Government, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—
Government Educational policy. Bengal has fallen on evil times. The unrest had died down and people were looking forward to an era of industrial progress and general contentment. Unhappily that is not to be. It is a pity that the practice of our rulers is not in accordance with their professions. People were dreaming dreams of provincial self-government based on the famous Delhi Despatches and, relying on the King-Emperor's message of hope to the Calcutta graduates, were anticipating educational advancement on all sides, when comes Mr. Sharp's letter, and all the popular hopes of happiness and progress are dashed to the ground. Indeed, the educational controversy will soon bring about an agitation worse than the anti-partition agitation.

To all thoughtful men, the recent Resolution on educational policy published in the *Gazette of India*, has caused much anxiety. If carried out, it will cripple the Calcutta University, transfer all educational authority to the Education Department, and generally obstruct the growth of high education. We must try all constitutional means of agitation to get this Resolution annulled. The partition agitation has taught Government that public opinion in this country is not a force to be despised. It would be a great pity if Lord Hardinge, who by his fore-sight and statesmanship quieted that agitation, should now by his own acts give rise to a greater agitation.

After all, what is the need of the revolutionary change proposed? Government wants to introduce into Bengal the educational system obtaining in Madras, the least progressive of the three Presidencies. It is a strange idea. After all, the people are as much interested as Government in making the rising generation docile, well-mannered, and so forth. And this is an end which can be attained more effectually and easily by the combined co-operation of the public than by the efforts of individual officers of the Education Department. If the proposal to transfer the control of the High Schools to the Education Department is acted upon, the consequence will be the reverse of that anticipated by Government.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 15th, 1913.

33. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th July says that the present Government of India is beating the Government of Lord Curzon in want of liberality in educational matters. If secondary schools are brought under Government control, that is to say under the control of Inspector of schools, the progress of education in the country will undoubtedly be stemmed. Inspectors will

require palatial buildings for schools, harass and persecute teachers, and care very little whether the cause of education is being furthered or not. Government is no doubt spending more and more money on education. But unfortunately this money is spent mostly on inspection and buildings.

34. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Rangpur] of the 13th July has the following in English:—While we do not by any means

RANGPUR DIK-
PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1913.

Government Educational policy. regard with favour any attempt at further officialisation of education and restricting the authority of the University, we should like to ask the Senate and our Press, if they really think it most desirable and beneficial for the University to be placed under the final and undisputed sway of the Local Government instead of the Government of India? With reference to the legal jurisdiction of the Government of India, we really think the position the Senate has taken up is somewhat devoid of substance. The question merely is whether the Governor-General or the Governor should rule the University? And is it worth all these noise and fuss that are being made? We for our own part are decidedly of opinion, that the time may soon come when those who are most eager to secure for the Local Government a complete and unrestrained independence, would be only too glad to welcome the intervention of the Supreme Government. Our every day experience confirms the fact, that more detached and remote a governing body or a court of justice is from the influences of local atmosphere, the more unbiased, impartial, broad and liberal it is likely to be in its decisions and dealings respecting the peoples committed to its care and protection.

It is our deliberate opinion that any attempt at creating a gulf between the Imperial Government and the people of this Presidency is to be distinctly regretted. After all, it is the Government of India who must at the end be looked up to for the fulfilment of all progressive ideas and reasonable popular aspirations, and it is to that Government, whatever shortcomings it may occasionally appear to labour under, that the country owes every progressive step that it has hitherto been enabled to take in different directions.

As regards the serious question of disqualifying men from the University lectureships on the ground of political leanings and associations, the Senate, we are glad to see, has adopted a correct attitude. For there is little doubt that it would almost be fatal to the interests of the practical education of our youths and the general intellectual developments of our people if their higher collegiate studies were completely divorced from all contact with the living and directing forces that mould and give shape to practical questions in the various fields of human energy and activity. And, further, it is on the face of it extremely unfair to treat all persons as semi-criminals who take any interest in politics, though such politics may be perfectly innocuous in their character.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st July writes:—

NAYAK,
July 21st, 1913.

Ibid.

Our contemporary of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* reports, and we have ourselves ascertained independently, that the Government of India has refused affiliation to the Tejnarain Jubilee College at Bhagalpore up to the B.A. Honours standard. Confident of the affiliation being granted, the authorities of the Jubilee College had appointed a new Professor of English Literature and had also admitted a large number of students. The question now arises what will be the fate of the Honours students. Let us now consider what the matter is. See how during the past few months the Government of India has struck at the head of the Calcutta University with *lathis*.

(1) The Anandamohan College has been crippled.

(2) The Presidency College has been refused affiliation in the higher courses in Chemistry and Botany, so that the studies in those subjects have been suspended.

(3) The Tejnarain Jubilee College has been maimed.

(4) We shall name no names, but three or four mufassal colleges are not being allowed to develop freely. If the first grade colleges in the mufassal had proper arrangements for teaching all subjects, there would not have been such a rush of students to the Calcutta colleges this year. In the Calcutta colleges each section of each class is teaching 150 to 200 boys. We hear that the Ripon College has 2,000 students on its rolls, and no college has less than

1,000 students. The colleges have been, so to speak, converted into so many sheep pens. Is proper instruction possible in the midst of so much crush and rush? Mr. Sharp's sharp eyes do not fall on that,—he is making so much fuss about affiliation.

So much for the unfortunate pass to which collegiate education has been reduced. Let us now turn to secondary English education. Attempts are being made to effectually maim the high schools. Steps are being taken to cut off all connection between them and the University. Why? You have got a Universities Act framed exactly to your own taste and liking. The University Regulations were framed under your direction at Simla by a committee of men picked out by yourselves. The public protested but all in vain. And yet within these eight years you seem dissatisfied with the Universities Act you framed yourselves. You are going now effectually to cripple the very University about which you made so much ado some years ago. Why this change of attitude? Under Lord Hardinge's rule you are going to take down the fabric of high education in Bengal and build it up anew. But we can prophesy that 10 years hence you will find the arrangements now being made inadequate. You will then call for a change. You yourselves make laws and yet so wise you are, that in enforcing those laws, you find out defects which necessitate validating Acts.

Looking at all these things, one feels inclined to remark that the present rulers of India are trying to restrict high education in Bengal. The King-Emperor during his visit to Calcutta distinctly bade us "hope" for a time when every village in Bengal would have its school and college and be benefitted by high education; Bengalis would come to attain real manhood. But the words uttered by the King-Emperor are going to remain words only. Thanks to the present Government of India, no college whatever can secure affiliation—even the Presidency College has to remain in a state of uncertainty in this matter. If, in addition to this, the High Schools are brought under the control of the Education Department, 50 per cent. of them will be promptly abolished merely because of the contact with the Education Department, and the rest will be in constant apprehension of meeting with a similar fate. For the Education Department now-a-days has become a sort of another Detective Department; it is wholly controlled and guided by the police. So the high schools in future will have to submit to being browbeaten by the police, and schools, other than Government schools, which are maintained by rich men will shut up simply to avoid trouble. So see now how the King-Emperor's message of hope is being realized. It is with this hope that we are to fortify ourselves, are we not?

We understand that these things are being done on a systematic plan or principle. If it is a question of policy the members of Government are collectively responsible, and we cannot console ourselves with the thought that Lord Hardinge is innocent. You are the rulers and you can do just as you like, what business have we to object? You do not take our advice. Sir Ashutosh has whole-heartedly devoted himself to your service, and yet his honour is valued so lightly that it must be struck with a stroke of Mr. Sharp's pen. So it is useless for us to offer advice unsolicited. We shall be idiots, veritable asses, if we offer to do so. We shall henceforth bow without protest to every behest of yours, but we tell you that things will not happen exactly as you like. English education and civilization have opened our eyes. We can no longer walk blindly. Even though you want to wipe out high education from the country, you can never succeed in your efforts. You have indeed succeeded in securing the obedience of the evil spirit, but you do not and cannot find adequate work for him so as to have him under your control. For the hope of petty gain, you deprive yourselves of his services. Is that wise?

JASOHAR,
July 19th, 1913.

36. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th July asks Government to desist from carrying out the proposal to transfer the Government Educational policy. control of high schools from the University to the Education Department. Otherwise, serious public opposition will manifest itself. Continuing, the paper writes:—

The proposals of the Government of India are undoubtedly improvements in some respects on the existing state of things. But is the University less

attentive to the question of the moral character of students than Government? The School Final Examination will necessitate strict attention being paid to the moral character of students. Will, in the Matriculation Examination also, a certificate of good character be a necessary preliminary? If this certificate is now granted as a matter of course, what is the chance that in the School Final Examination also it will not be granted equally as a matter of course. The same Head Masters will be in office then as now. What is really wanted is an improvement of the pay and prospects of the Education Service, so that teachers may put more heart into their work. That is a question of money. If Government can find funds, let it place those funds at the University's disposal; that body being in touch with unofficial opinion will spend that money to better advantage than the Education Department. It is really strange that in this matter Government should ask Bengal to imitate the practice obtaining in the most backward Presidency of Madras.

37. The *Rungpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 13th July is confident that if the public can convince Lord Hardinge that a transfer of the control over secondary schools from the University to the Education Department will be injurious to the cause of education, he will surely let the matter drop. The writer then goes on to discuss the subject as follows:—

It is a matter for consideration whether, if the Bengal Government which is already overwhelmed with work, is saddled with these fresh and heavy responsibilities, the arrangement will at all be beneficial to the schools.

The Education Department of the Government of Bengal has practically turned into a bureaucratic department ruled by individual officers, because the Government has no time to supervise its work. The result is that the management of Primary and Normal schools which are at present under its control, is marked by jobbery. Worthless books are selected as text-books by the force of their authors' friendship with officials or members of the text-book committee. The recognition of primary schools is also often said to be secured by presents and so forth. These things cannot happen in the University.

The placing of the secondary schools and colleges under different authorities is likely to interfere with the harmonious development of these two sets of institutions, and to put the University to immense difficulties.

In these days when people are striving for more and more rights of self-government, it will not be advisable to deprive the University of its control over secondary schools, for it will amount to an arraignment of the University for incompetence.

If the University gets sufficient funds, it also can appoint a staff of Inspectors for inspecting secondary schools instead of depending solely on Inspectors under the Education Department. We think that the best remedy for the present difficulties regarding education is to amalgamate the Education Department with the University. It is not to be feared that such a step will mean a severance of Government's connection with education. The University is not outside Government control. Government may make the rule of taking an Education Member from the University every three years, and reserve to itself the power of vetoing any rules framed by the University.

38. The University Act, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, was intended to check the progress of high education in the country. But the Vice-Chancellor

Ibid. of the Calcutta University has thwarted this purpose on the part of the Government. Under his able management the number of successful candidates in the examinations of the University is annually going up by leaps and bounds. Government is, therefore, trying to lay its aggressive hand at the very root of high education. It has proposed to take the control of secondary schools into its own hands, so that it will be in its power to control the number of students receiving high education. It is strange that at a time when the authority of the Government of India over the University is being questioned, the Government of Bengal has taken the trouble of informing the University of its having received the permission of the Government of India to consult the University in the matter. However that may be, the argument which has been urged in favour of the proposed change, namely, that the University requires to be relieved of a portion of its present burdens, is

RANGPUR DIK-
PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1913.

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

extremely flimsy. As a matter of fact, the University is not at all overwhelmed with work. Only the other day, its Vice-Chancellor openly declared that what the University wanted was sufficient funds to be able to carry out desired improvements, and that this was why he had objected to the establishment of a new University at Dacca. What an irony it is that the heart of the Government is melting with grief at the sorrows of the University which the latter does not feel at all. Great and laudable have been the services of the Calcutta University to the cause of education. It is its own model and does not require to be constructed on the model of the Madras University or of Native States. We are unable to see why the University will not be able to do with its own officer, the work which Government proposes to do with Government officers. Moreover, the atmosphere surrounding a University should be an atmosphere of pure culture and education. It should not be tainted, as the Government also says, with the foul breath of politics. But a transfer of the control of secondary schools to the Government will undoubtedly lead to an increase of the power of Magistrates over them, and this again is likely to lead to the authority of the police also being extended to them. We are afraid that ultimately the police will get the charge of enquiries and so forth regarding these schools. We pray the Government not to maim the University which is its own creation. We pray the Government to lend the University its helping hand so that it may carry out necessary improvements. The Calcutta public has protested against the Government's new educational policy, and we hope that the authorities will reconsider the matter.

PARICHARAK,
July 11th, 1913.

39. While expressing its gratitude for all that the Government have done for the advancement of education in India, the Government Educational policy.

Paricharak [Calcutta] of the 18th July says that the Government have not yet been able to form any definite plan as regards primary education, as is quite evident from the frequent changes in the policy they have adopted in this direction during the last thirty years. Of late, however, the Government have taken it into their head not to remain contented with the management of primary education alone, but to exercise an absolute control over high education as well. They are thinking of depriving high schools of the guidance of the University and of bringing them under their own supervision. This has caused a great alarm in the province, and protest meetings are being held in many places. A large meeting will soon be convened in the Calcutta Town Hall. We hope that our kindhearted Viceroy will listen to the prayers of the public.

BIR BHARAT,
July 13th, 1913.

40. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 13th July is surprised at Government launching a new scheme for taking over the control of the schools and substituting a new School Final Examination for the present Matriculation Examination.

ISLAM RABI,
July 11th, 1913.

41. The Government of India, writes the *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 11th July, has vetoed the appointment of three Lecturers of the Calcutta University on the ground of their being connected with politics. We have no mind to protest against anything that the Government may do. But we cannot help saying that there are many other men who, although as much connected with politics as the three Lecturers, are occupying high offices under Government. Do the Government then think that Dr. Suhrawardy and the two other Lecturers are men of narrower minds than those highplaced officials? No praise can be too high for the noble-mindedness which Dr. Suhrawardy has shown by organising a fund for the relief of wounded Turkish soldiers. And as for Mr. Rasul, it was magnanimous on his part to have accepted the Lecturership without any remuneration. If now these things are to be taken as offences serious enough to require the removal of the Lecturers from the University, we have nothing to say. It is a great pity, however, that the Government should have thought fit to look down upon two highly educated Mussalmans.

HABUL MATIN,
July 11th, 1913.

42. Referring to the *Englishman's* remarks regarding the silence of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and the other official representatives in the recent meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, the *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th July writes:—

According to the *Englishman* then the Senators are guilty of disloyalty. Are then men like Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the

Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mukherjee disloyal? We do not know how the Senate will take the *Englishman's* remarks, but we think it a great shame that our contemporary should express itself in this way. It will not be out of place here to say a few words about the connexion of students with politics. We are not much in favour of school boys taking part in politics. At the same time we do not think it advisable or desirable that they should be kept away from it altogether. There are two sides in politics in our country—one is the Government side, and the other the popular side. The former is known as loyalty, but there is no reason why the other side should be called disloyalty. The popular side of politics is nothing but constitutional agitation for obtaining the rights which the people aspire to. It is by no means possible to keep students away from politics altogether. Since they are now taught loyalty, i.e., the Government side of politics, it is idle to expect that they should have no idea of the other side as well. And if, indeed, the latter be really a wrong thing for students to do, they ought to be taught to look upon it as such. A child learns to dread a fire only after its hand is once burnt. Similarly, a student who is quite ignorant of politics will never learn to consider it as an improper thing, and, what is more, runs every risk of sinking deep into its mire as soon as he grows up. We should think that it is better to let students have an idea of politics and at the same time be taught which side of it he is to take up and which to avoid.

43. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—
The Government Educational policy. The *Englishman* lately took Messrs. Lyon and Hornell to task for not having actively defended, in the debate in the University Senate on the dismissal of the three University Lecturers, the attitude of the Government of India. This is really surprising. The Governor of Bengal is Rector of the University. If he had actively supported the University in its struggle against the Government of India, he would not have been much to blame. For during the Ilbert Bill controversy Sir Rivers Thomson, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, sided with Mr. Saunders of the *Englishman* and Mr. Keswick and others against Lord Ripon. The *Englishman* at that time praised Sir Rivers. Why then should Lord Carmichael be blamed if he had thought it fit to side with the University against Lord Hardinge? Lord Ripon regretted Sir Rivers Thomson's attitude, but esteemed him none the less for it. For at the International Exhibition he paid Sir Rivers strong compliments in public, which the Lieutenant-Governor reciprocated.

The fact is, a subordinate honestly finding fault with the acts of a superior, never incurs the displeasure of the latter. If Lord Carmichael from a sense of duty had blamed the Government of India in the present instance, Lord Hardinge would not have been annoyed with him certainly. For Lord Hardinge is a great man and not narrow-minded like the *Englishman*.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—
A Town Hall meeting in regard to educational policy.

The new educational policy of Government has alarmed and agitated the educated Indian public. The tendency seems to be to assert full official control over education, with the leading men of the country playing a subsidiary part as helpers. We are glad, therefore, that a protest meeting is about to be held at the Calcutta Town Hall in this connexion. We wish it all success.

45. Continuing its article on primary education in Eastern Bengal as it affects Moslems (see paragraph 42 of Report on Native Papers for the 19th July 1913), the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

The creation of Board Schools and their location in unsuitable situation have produced one bad result. In order to make them successful, the Sub-Inspectors are abolishing all the *pathshalas* in the neighbourhood of each. Probably, in one union where there were 7 or 8 *pathshalas* each with 30 or 40 students, the Sub-Inspector of Schools will have them all abolished because a Board School has been started there. The grants which these schools used to get now go to the Board School. And yet the Board School

HINDUSTAN,
July 18th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
July 18th, 1913.

has no more than 45 or 50 students. Thus it appears that where 5 or 8 aided schools used to cost Government Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per month for some 200 students, 40 or 50 Board School students are now (costing Government much larger sums. The remaining 150 boys go without any sort of school training at all. They do not attend the Board Schools, either because of the fees charged there or because of the distance at which it is situated from their homes. The latter difficulty is specially felt in those districts which are flooded in the rainy season.

Turning now to the subject of the text-books for primary schools as it affects Moslems, we must say that the books now being read will have a most pernicious effect on the future religious orthodoxy of Moslems. They are familiarised from their earliest years with conceptions antagonistic to their religious ideas. For instance, they learn that Ram and Rahim are the same. Their teachers, too, are men of a different faith. And beginning thus, they go on to the end of their University courses, familiarising themselves with Hindu and Christian religious and social conceptions, and generally being taught to despise things Moslem. It is better that Moslems should go without any education at all as they have been doing so long, rather than they should receive an education as they are now doing, which teaches them to despise their faith.

Mussalmans had composed a book for primary schools, but it was rejected from the list of text-books because of the unpleasantness of its subject, or the weakness of its style. Musalman officers of the Department are in the same plight. One of them was about to be dismissed for having written a book and sought to publish it. Another is in disgrace for some unknown reason. Others in subordinate rank have got their promotion stopped. If Matlub Ahmed and Abdul Karim are insulted by Government, their co-religionists recognize their good work. They are the victims of intrigue and their lot is an inevitable outcome of unsettling the "settled fact."

JASOHAR,
July 12th, 1913.

46. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 12th July writes:—The Government

Government and *pathsalas*. is strongly against the idea of increasing the number of *pathsalas*, and prefer to better the condition of the existing ones instead. It is no doubt very good if the *pathsalas* are improved; but if the Government forbids the existence of any *pathsalas* other than those recognized by it, or if it declares it to be an offence to establish any such *pathsalas*, there will be a widespread discontent in the country. So far as we can see, the *pathsalas* are bound to multiply, no matter what the Government may think or do in the matter. For there has now been an educational awakening in the country, and even people who are very poor are now anxious to get their children educated. We, therefore, request the Government not to forbid the establishment of private *pathsalas*.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July cannot say what truth

The next Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. there is in the report about Mr. R. Nathan being the next Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

But it would not be strange if it came true, considering the new policy in matters educational which Government is adopting. It is not an arrangement, however, which will please the public. For the educated community protested against Mr. Nathan's appointment as President of the Dacca University Committee, and the report of that Committee has justified that protest.

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

48. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July strongly objects to the mode of admitting students in the Presidency

Admission of students in the Presidency College.

College. The selection rests entirely on the sweet will of the Principal, so that this year a large number of students have been refused admission, including students who have passed from Government schools. It is, moreover, alleged that his clerk, Bhabatosh, has often to be gratified before a student can be admitted. It cannot surely be conducive to the self-respect of guardians to pay respects to a clerk to get their sons admitted in a college. All the colleges in Calcutta are full. Where then are the students to go whom the Principal of the Presidency College has refused to admit? Must they lose a whole year of their valuable time? Government is at present showing great eagerness to arrange for a proper control over students. On this principle the more students are

admitted in Government Colleges the better. Additional sections may be opened in order to accommodate the large number of candidates for admission in the Presidency College. In 1890, Mr. Griffiths, the then Principal of the College, opened three sections for the first year class for the same reason.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July takes exception to the fact that every year a very large number of students who have passed the Matriculation Examination and intend to read for the I. A. or I. Sc. Examination, are refused admission into colleges for want of room. As a remedy, the paper suggests that either the number of students a college is allowed to have should be increased, or plucked students should be considered as non-collegiate students.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 21st, 1913.

50. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July says that in order to accommodate the large numbers of I. A., I. Sc., B. A., and B.Sc. students, who are seeking admission in colleges, it is necessary that the rule fixing the numerical strength of classes should be relaxed, or plucked students should be allowed to study as non-collegiate students.

BANGAVASI.
July 19th, 1913.

51. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes that the colleges in Calcutta are all full, and some 100 students are going about seeking admission in vain. The majority of them are Moslems. Will not Government do something for them?

MOSLEM HITASHI.
July 15th, 1913.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th July draws the attention of the authorities to the fact that students are not being admitted for want of space in schools and colleges in Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces. It remarks that if something is not done by Government at an early date, it will be injurious to both Government and the public.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
July 19th, 1913.

53. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says :—
It is rumoured that Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, will become Principal of the Rajshahi College. If the rumour is true, students and teachers in the Dacca Division will at last get peace, and for this the country will remain grateful to Lord Carmichael.

SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1913.

54. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July refers to the reply given by Mr. Montagu to Sir John Jardine's question in Parliament regarding the appointment of Mr. Hornell, and says :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 21st, 1913.

So then we are to understand that there is not a single man in the entire Educational Service in India who is fit to be made the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. The Government here is of opinion that Mr. Hornell has gained considerable experience in educational matters both in India and in England, and that he is the best man to be placed in charge of the Bengal Education Department, as he alone will be able to guide it along the new lines which Government propose to introduce in this country. During the century and-a-half for which India has been under British rule, numerous innovations and reforms have been carried out in all the departments of Government, and in every such case it has been the men on the spot who have been entrusted with the task, and with success too. How is it then that an officer for the Education Department has to be brought from outside? What are these much-talked reforms, again, which are supposed to be beyond the range of comprehension of the officers in India? Indeed, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that those reforms are of such a nature that none but Mr. Hornell can manage to work them out, or that no member of the Indian Educational Service can be expected to cope with them even if they studied them carefully. Mr. Montagu says that the Government of Bengal supported Mr. Hornell's appointment. But Lord Carmichael knows nothing about Mr. Hornell, and His Excellency must have based his opinion on the reports of others. So we fail to see how His Excellency can with justice be held responsible for Mr. Hornell's appointment.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 3rd, 1912.

55. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

"The new Director of Public Instruction and the Education Department."

It has been officially stated that Mr. Hornell, the new Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed to that post solely in consideration of his merits and competence. We shall be happy if the new Director, during his term of office, shows in regard to his subordinates in all cases a similar appreciation of merit and competence. During the incumbency of the late Director of Public Instruction many reports in this connection used to reach us from time to time. Let us give one example. Maulvi Muhammad Musa, through the special favour of the late Director, was promoted at one jump from a very small salary to the Provincial Service, superseding many officers. The Maulvi is a B.A., but there are many similar B.A.'s. It has of course to be admitted that he showed merit in passing many special Madrasah tests. We are glad that Government should thus appreciate and exalt Oriental learning. But among the many officers whom Maulvi Muhammad Musa has superseded is Professor Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Sastri, M.A. He is now the foremost man in regard to University qualifications among the holders of high University degrees who are professors of Sanskrit. He also showed exceptional merit in Oriental learning by passing many special Sanskrit College examinations. But certainly, in his case, no sign is apparent of any appreciation of merit and of Oriental learning as in the foregoing instance. It is said that, as a result of the reunion with Eastern Bengal, the graded list of officers in the Department will be revised. Will Mr. Hornell take the occasion to show his appreciation of merit like this?

Talking of Pandit Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Sastri leads us to one or two other points to which we wish to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. There is a body known as the Board of Sanskrit Examinations, one of whose functions it is to select text-books for the *chatuspathis*. Strange to say that on this Board there has not been a single member selected to represent the Vaishnav community. As a result, the work of selecting Vaishnav books and Vaishnav *shastras* is not properly done by this Board. And yet half of the population of Bengal is guided by the Vaishnav *shastras*. Professor Goswami himself comes of a distinguished Vaishnav stock, and as a Government Research scholar he studied Vaishnav religious works and Vaishnav literature generally for a considerable period. Furthermore, he has long been serving with credit as a member of the Text-book Committee. Under these circumstances, why is not a man like him appointed to the Board before mentioned? Why is not he appointed a Fellow of the University and a member of the Sanskrit Board?

We do not want on the present occasion to allude to what we ourselves have been doing in the matter of the cultivation of Vaishnav philosophy, religion and literature. It is our mission in life to seek to promote the progress of the Vaishnav world, and depending on divine strength and animated by divine impulse in that work, we hope to achieve much in that direction. But as the Government has undertaken the duty of promoting the educational interests of its subjects, we feel it our duty, on behalf of the Vaishnav community, to draw the attention of the authorities to this matter.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1912.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes that Mr. Hornell

Mr. Hornell's visit to Madaripur.

will visit Madaripur on 26th instant and there interview the Subdivisional Officer on educational topics. This is a strange and alarming procedure. Why should the local Educational Officers be ignored and the Executive officials consulted? This is beginning the new policy with a vengeance.

SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1912.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th July takes exception to the

The Head Master of the Feni High English School.

manner in which Maulvi Asanulla Khan Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, insisted on the dismissal of the Head Master of the Feni High English School, because two apparently objectionable books named *Swadeshi Renu* (*The Pollen of Swadeshi*) and *Siksha Andolan* (*Agitation on Education*) were found in the School. He compelled the Secretary of the School to convene a meeting of the School Committee in a hurry, so that only a few members could attend it. These members asked the Head Master to tender his resignation on

pain of dismissal. The Head Master was thus compelled to resign. What was the necessity for calling a meeting of the School Committee in hot haste and compelling the Head Master to resign at once? The matter should receive the attention of Lord Carmichael.

58. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th July takes exception to the list of newspapers selected by Mr. Hallward, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa for use in schools, colleges and hostels in that province. It strongly criticises the wisdom of this selection. It remarks that this will not bring about the change in students' ideals as expected, as there is always a tendency among men to read such publications as have been prohibited. It draws the attention of the public to the fate of *The Sulabha Samachar*, and concludes by saying "Biharis, beware lest Mr. Hallward should convert the new province into the quondam province of Eastern Bengal and Assam."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 17th, 1913.

59. In the course of an article on the Moslem University, *The Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July remarks that Moslems ought to consider what the position of the Aligarh University will be, when the power and influence of such an important University in Bengal as the Calcutta University is being crippled down. The interference of the Government of India in University matters in this province ought to be a lesson to those Moslems, who are under the impression that the University of Aligarh will be a free University. The first point is that, if the University is not allowed to be called Moslem University, there is no justification for the Muhammadans of India to spend their money upon a semi-official institution.

DAILY URDU HAB-
LUL MATIN,
July 22nd, 1913.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July publishes a correspondence in which complaints are made against the management of the collection of the Road-Cess in Howrah District and draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 19th, 1913.

61. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th July asks the Midnapore District Board and the Government to enquire into the case in which it is alleged that a man and his wife were compelled to attempt to swim across the flooded Cossai river because the ferryman refused to take them on his boat for less than 12 pice, a sum which the man had not about him at that time. The usual ferry-rate was one pice per head. The man was rescued by some men with a boat but his wife was drowned and lost.

SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1913.

62. The *Tippra Guide* [Comilla] of the 15th July has the following in English :—

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 15th, 1913.

WATER-SUPPLY.

There are but few tanks in the town, water of which can be used for drinking purposes. Some years ago, at the munificence of one late Loke Nath Roy of Adhir, a large tank was excavated at a cost of about Rs. 7,000 under the care and supervision of the local Municipality and it removed the want of drinking water to a large extent, but, to our misfortune, about three years ago, the Municipality put up a machine on its bank for drawing water from the tank and to supply it to the people through a tube. This, though done admittedly with the best intention to avoid polluting of the water of the tank by dipping waterpitchers, has proved a source of great inconvenience and as in spite of repeated prayers and protests, the authorities do not do away with this uncalled-for and unprofitable contrivance, the people have been obliged to give up the tank for good. The water coming through the tube becomes coloured, but it does not become filtered and the supply is so scarce that it takes a considerable time for a man to fill his pitcher. Again, its banks were intended to serve as parks where the people could walk and enjoy pure air in the evening. But the authorities once went to the length of prohibiting

all, by beat of drums, to step in there. This is an evil we here very keenly feel, but it can be very easily removed.

SANITATION.

(a) The situation of the Mehter's quarters in the heart of the town and in the midst of the houses of the "Bhadralogs" is another nuisance of which the rate payers have become tired of pressing the municipality to see that it can be removed to a more convenient place. But nobody would hear them and quarters are going to be made *pucka* even in this very place.

(b) Insufficient drainage.—The town of Brahmanbaria becomes water logged as soon as the rains set in, and in many places this foul deposits of water stand in this stagnant condition from June up to October. This should be urgently looked into for municipal taxes are being increased almost every year, and this is done without any ostensible cause, at least the sufferers, the rate-payers, do not understand why they are subjected to hardship of this kind and, in fact, the hardship has become unbearable this year, and the rate-payers submitted representation to the Divisional Commissioner. Should not the taxes be fixed, regard being had to the condition of those who are to pay?

(Continued.)

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 15th, 1913.

An allegation against the
District Board of Jessore.

63. *The Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th

July writes:—

Last week we published a most harrowing account of the distress prevailing in some 50 or 60 villages in part of the Muhammadpore thana in Jessore from the pen of Muhammad Idras Khan of Arpara. (See paragraph 64 of the report on Native Papers for the 19th July 1913). Will not the Hon'ble Mr. Ariff look into the matter? It is strange that, in spite of the payment of the money, the necessary redress should not be forthcoming. Strange kind of Local Self Government indeed!

II—(f)—Questions affecting the land.

SAMAY,
July 15th, 1913.

64. Referring to the dearness of articles of food, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says that, since the time the prices of jute and hemp increased in the market, cultivators have reduced the cultivation of paddy and put most of their lands under jute and hemp. The profits from cultivation of jute and hemp, also, have been greatly reduced of late, for the lands put year after year under these crops have lost their fertility, so that the land which formerly used to yield five maunds of jute per bigha now does not yield even two maunds. Moreover, the money which cultivators get by selling jute is often spent in paying off the debts they incur during cultivation.

We, continues the writer, think that Government should issue orders prohibiting raising of jute crops in more than the tenth part of the total area under cultivation in jute-producing districts, or levy a tax of Rs. 4 or 5 per bigha on lands under jute and hemp. The cultivation of jute not only reduces the volume of the paddy crop, but greatly injures the health of the country by causing sources of water-supply to be rendered unwholesome by the steeping of jute. Zamindars and mahajans do not try to reduce the cultivation of jute and hemp, because they bring ready money to cultivators and so make it easy for them to realize money from their raiyats and debtors. Again, a large reduction in the cultivation of jute and hemp will naturally lead to many lands being left fallow. These lands will provide grazing fields for cattle which will consequently thrive. Milk and productions of milk will thus become cheap. Leaving the lands fallow will also increase their fertility. Fish also will prosper in rivers and tanks not fouled by the steeping of jute and hemp. Government is now collecting statistics relating to the cultivation of jute. We hope that it will earn the gratitude of the people of the country by issuing some such order as indicated above.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 16th, 1913.

65. *The Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July publishes a complaint that the present mutwalli of the Kumedpore Waqf Estate is an incompetent and extravagant person,

The Kumedpore Waqf Estate.

who misuses the funds of the estate. Apprehensive of trouble because of certain allegations made against him recently in public, he has executed a deed giving over the mutwalliship practically to a young man of no substance, without taking any security from him, although the estate is worth some Rs. 9,000 per annum. Is not this a matter which demands official interference?

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

66. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 15th July writes that the Dubda and Khagda Pant is an area, the natural drainage of which has been interfered with by the construction of the Orissa Coast Canal. The Pant may be submerged up to a depth of many feet, but unless it is found necessary to let the waters out of the canal, this standing flood-water is allowed to remain undischarged. Then, again, there is no gate at the Balighai sluice, and this results in the waters on the fields on the west finding their way to the Pant where it accumulates. Besides, all the water from the high land in Daulim, Mohanpur and Egra thana finds its way to the Pant through the Kudi and Buita sluices so that, in case of heavy rains, the Pant is often submerged for seven or eight feet. And this immense mass of water is slowly drained out through the sluice (at the 12th mile). Unless Government comes promptly to the rescue, the whole of this area will soon become unfit for cultivation or human habitation. What is wanted is the re-excavation of the tidal canal from Chanmukh to Balighai and its extension with a view to connecting it with the Pichhabani canal mouth (at the 12th mile). It is also necessary that there should be sluice gates built at Balighai to regulate the inflow of water. If these works are executed, all difficulty of drainage in this area will be removed. To prevent a sudden flooding of the Pant it will be necessary to put up gates at the Kudi and Baita sluices, so that the waters may not come in through them with a rush but may gradually be drained away through the sluice at the 12th mile, into the Pichhabai canal by way to Dandaparulia. We appeal to Mr. Jamieson, the Settlement Officer of Midnapur, and the subdivisional officer of Contai to inquire into this matter personally and on the spot.

NIHAR,
July 15th, 1912.

67. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 15th July recommends, for favourable consideration, the petition of the native station-masters and assistant station-masters of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for increase of pay. The railway authorities should remember that it is discontent, caused by insufficiency of pay, which generally leads to strikes.

PALLIVARTA,
July 15th, 1912.

68. The *Tippera Guide* [Calutta] of the 15th July has the following in English:—

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 15th, 1912.

A railway grievance. Want of a waiting-room for females in the Bramanbaria Railway station is very keenly felt, and the public has more than once moved the railway authorities, but to no purpose.

This is an important station, and the number of passengers is indeed large.

Disaster in Birbhum.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1912.

DISASTER IN BIRBHUM.

(Letter of our special correspondent.)

Two calamities have overtaken Birbhum because of excessive rainfall; (1) the Panchra train-wrecking disaster and (2) floods. One of our special correspondents were despatched to Birbhum to inquire into the train-disaster and to help the victims of the flood. His letter is published below:—

The train-wrecking.—In Birbhum there are a large number of rivers of which the Ajai, the Mayurakshi and the Dwarka are the broadest, while the rest look like mere *khals*. Heavy rainfall always brings on floods in these rivers. The entire neighbourhood of Suri is undulating land, so that when

a mass of waters rushes down from high ground to a lower level, it often washes away even pieces of stone. I heard that the floods on the 27th June in this way carried away many pieces of stone along the river bed, so great was the velocity that they could not settle down in the river-bed.

The cause of the accident.—After inspecting the Ondal-Sainthia line, I have come to the conclusion that it is the defective knowledge of the Engineers which was responsible for this disaster, and may be responsible for future disasters. When the railway line was built, culverts were not built in adequate number to leave the drainage of the surrounding country uninterrupted. Even now, I see one or two places where the waters from high land rush down at right angles straight on the railway embankment and, after proceeding for some distance along its side, finds an outlet through some distant culvert. This is a state of things which injures the culverts and bridges on both sides. The Engineers have also made another mistake. The bridges should be built somewhat above the highest flood-water level, but most of the bridges on the Ondal-Sainthia line violate this rule. In building the bridge over the Sal river, the river at this point has been narrowed down by earth-work. This is probably mainly accountable for the disaster. Before the building of the railway line, the waters from the upland country were carried away partly by the rivers, and partly spread themselves over the fields. Now, however, with the building of the railway embankment, the waters in the fields also find an outlet through the river, so that, in a very short time, the river swells into a big size. The Sal river is not a very small stream, but it is not adequate to carrying off the entire local drainage. The embankment along its banks is built of sandy-earth, and frail as it is, it broke down, when the river became full. Moreover, the *bund* on which the bridge stood, was worn down by the repeated shock of the moving mass of waters. The water would have been drained away easily if the railway bridge had been built high above the highest level of flood-water. As it is, the outlet was not adequate, and hence the *bunds* broke down. Both myself and the local public believe that therein lies the cause of the accident.

The sides of a railway embankment should be sloping, but it stands perpendicular to the level of the fields in many places. It is not known whether it has been so built by ignorant engineers, or has been reduced to this condition by being struck by masses of waters moving down from the higher country.

Anyway, leaving the past aside, had the Permanent-Way Inspector and the District Engineer adopted precautionary measures when they saw the quantity of rain falling, and the velocity of the waters rushing down from the upland country, though the railway line might have been destroyed, the train would have been saved. It appears from official statements that the engineer inspected the line at 6 P.M. and at 8 P.M. a train passed safely over it. Does this represent the utmost caution imaginable? All accounts agree in stating that the rains began in the afternoon, and continued the whole night, the floods appearing at about midnight. Indeed, some villages are known to have been washed away at about 3 A.M., so the engineer, if he on account of his sleep, did not make any inspection at night, being content with the routine inspection at 6 A.M., cannot be wholly absolved of responsibility for this disaster. Will not the authorities look into this matter? There is a proverb about shutting the stable-door after the horse has been stolen. Since the accident, steps have been taken for an officer at each station to entrust the brakeman of each train with a "charter" intended to show the Public Works Inspector that the permanent-way is safe. Did the Public Works Inspector arrange for such charters at the time of the accident, when along the line on each side was rushing a mass of waters in terrific speed?

Yet another point. Near the scene of the accident is the village of Idilpur, and it is reported that some Moslems waved their umbrellas and cried out to the driver to stop the train—things which probably the latter would not see. The railway authorities urge that the men making this signal should have crossed the river and stood on the railway line when making their signals, so that the driver must necessarily have attended to them. But this was impossible at the time. The waters at that time

were flowing with the most terrible velocity, carrying off pieces of stone, and railway sleepers when dashed against the sides of the river struck with so much force that they were driven quite a foot into the earth.

The number of passengers.—It has yet to be ascertained how many passengers were in the train and how many of them were killed. Considering that various rumours are afloat as to the numbers of men killed, it is not wise of the railway authorities not to issue a statement of the number of passengers, based on the number of tickets sold. Rumour puts down the figure for the killed at 200, while the railway authorities are content to put it at 24. But this attitude of indifference on their part is not to be commended. I give below the views on this point I have elicited from different sources:—

(1) Satyakinkar Das, a trader of Suri, was a 3rd class passenger on this train, occupying the fourth and fifth carriage to the rear of the engine. He escaped when the train sank by smashing open a glass window. He has accordingly two or three cuts on his person. He says there were some 350 passengers in the nine carriages in the train, and when he reached the river bank, he found only 30 or 40 people alive.

(2) Kanai Lal Banarji of Banoa village in Rampurhat, was travelling with a servant to his native village from Bankura where he carries on business as a silk merchant. He was carrying two maunds of silk cloth with him. He was overtaken by rain, at Ondal station. When the train was about to leave Ondal he hurriedly sought out a carriage, but found all the five carriages in the rear of the engine terribly crowded. He therefore, got into the sixth carriage with his servant. After they got in, two other gentlemen with two servants also got into the same carriage. After leaving Panchra, he suddenly heard a voice like that of musical instruments, and then in an instant he found himself in deep water. He managed to extricate himself from the carriage and found himself floating along till he managed to seize a log of wood. Three other men, Basanta Kumar Das, Purna Chandra Mukharji, and another also had seized a log, but they could not retain hold of it for long. Kanai Babu floated along for a long distance and his cries for help led a Moslem youth named Akai Sheik, son of Idu Shekh, to throw out a rope which he seized. He and some other men also were saved thus by means of a rope. The hand by which Kanai Babu had clung to the log of wood was swollen, and so he was proceeding with the villagers, when an officer at Panchra Railway Station accosted him and warned him never to get that way, since the Railway Medical officer would see him and insist on sending him to Asansol by force. He accordingly changed his course, but all the same a *shahab* (probably a guard) soon came up and made him enter a carriage full of eight or ten corpses. When he made an outcry, some of the villagers came up and took him away. Kanai Babu says that he saw many men floating. A boy was found standing on one of the carriages and he was weeping because his father and brother were in danger. It does not seem that anyone of the passengers in the six carriages was saved. A Mussalman was crying aloud, standing in a carriage from which the roof had been carried off. When a *shahab* came and cut away certain parts of the carriage, it was found that two of his legs had been broken. The man has since died.

Continuing his story, Kanai Babu says that he saw a Railway officer place a box of ornaments in a carriage. He took shelter in the house of a Brahmin, where a *shahab* and the Railway Medical officer came up to request him to go to Panchra, offering him a rupee for expense. They also requested the Brahmin host not to shelter him. He heard that his package of silk cloth had been found. Of his servant he could find no trace. He has lost about Rs. 2,700 worth of property.

It is said, goes on the correspondent, that a marwari with his daughter-in-law who was coming to join her husband, are missing. The *Radhabinodini jatra* party travelling in this train also, were not found at Suri. But he heard that two or three of them have been saved. It is said that many Punjabi coolies were in this train, but no trace of them can be found.

(3) Kasinath Chakravarti, the well-known pleader of Rulia, with a servant were second class passengers in this train, but they are missing. His son is contemplating instituting a damage suit against the Railway Company.

(4) Mukhtear Mati Babu of Deoghar, a passenger by this train, is also missing.

(5) The Court Sub-Inspector at Dumka had managed to get into one of the crowded carriages. But he (Kanai Babu) could not manage to see him.

In all, some 78 or 80 passengers were interviewed and they all agreed in stating that there were some 200 passengers in the train. But some officials at Suri treat it all as mere rumour, and say that at the utmost 50 men were killed. According to the official version, the carriages which did not fall into the river did not contain many passengers; that the intermediate class carriage in the centre which fell into the water had merely 8 passengers, one of whom was dead. This shows that the train was not crowded. It is incredible that the front carriages were crowded while the rear ones were almost empty. It is a pity, he writes, that there was no witness to support this view of the case.

A grave rumour.—The correspondent hears that the Police Officer of Dubrajpur thana proceeded to the scene of the disaster, immediately on receiving report of it, but was sent away by the Railway police on duty. Is this true? The Railway police, it is said, later on reported that they did not obtain any help from the local police. Is this again true? Is it true that the District Magistrate, on being informed of the occurrence, immediately tried to proceed to the scene of it, but he could not get the necessary facilities? Is it also true that a Deputy Magistrate who was there the next day, was obstructed in certain respects in the discharge of his duty? The writer refers to these rumours because they are on everybody's lips. He wants to know whether Kanai Babu was actually put in a carriage full of corpses, and also whether efforts were made to remove him from his Brahmin host's house. There are more serious rumours going about, to which the paper shall refer later if necessary. A list of the property saved from the submerged carriages should be prepared and duly attested by high officials without further delay.

Floods.—The floods, too, have done no small damage to Birbhum. These floods have swept away some 105 villages, including Kanspai, Raipur, Kamarsul, etc. About 3,000 homes have been destroyed. At Kanspai, there is only one *pukka* house standing—all the rest have collapsed. There has been great loss of life among cattle.

The correspondent interviewed Rai A. L. Mukharji Bahadur, the District Magistrate, and it was from his lips that he gathered the above information. He said that some 15 or 16 men have been killed, all belonging to the lower classes. One man died in trying to save one of his raiyats across the river. One woman died while fleeing with her infant child. The rest were asleep in their huts after having drunk *puchwa* liquor, and they died in that drunken condition. The District Magistrate has personally proceeded to the scene of the floods, and taken steps to save the distressed people. He summoned a meeting to raise subscriptions for relieving the distress, and the following amounts were contributed on the spot. (Here follows a list of names with the money given by each). Another meeting with the like object was held at the Suri Town Hall under the presidency of the District Judge, Mr. A. C. Sen. Here the following subscriptions were raised and promised. (Here is given a list of names and the amounts contributed by each.)

The District Magistrate himself has taken steps to get the huts of many people rebuilt, and he directed that palm leaves may be cut down for thatching purposes from the trees belonging to the District Board or to other gentlemen. Many people have now built palm leaf-huts and are now living in them. He has enlisted local youths as volunteers, who are most actively helping to alleviate the distress. They are carrying food to many respectable householders, who cannot but thank the District Magistrate for what he is doing. His zealous lead has encouraged the local public to similar zeal. Thanks to the Magistrate, clothing and food are being supplied to the people and also simple huts are being built for them.

Disaster at the Coal Mines.—The heavy floods have led to disasters in the collieries as well. At Raniganj, the writer found water still being pumped out of the pits. All the pits have been filled with water. In the Jor Janki pit, 13 were killed, 12 women and one man. Why were these persons

allowed to descend into the pit in spite of the known condition of the pit at night? That is a point which deserves inquiry. Many people imagine that accidents at these pits are being concealed. If necessary the writer (correspondent) shall reveal everything later on.

70. Referring to a correspondence in the *Bengalee*, in which the writer has expressed his distrust of the Railway report as regards the number of the killed in the Panchra catastrophe, and which says that a committee will sit to enquire into the incident, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says that the enquiry should be public like the enquiry into the Sibpur drowning incident, and that it should be announced that anybody knowing anything about the incident should come forward to give evidence. An account should be published as to how many tickets to Panchra and following stations had been sold for the ill-fated train on the day of occurrence. They will give an idea of the number of the killed. It should also be enquired whether the allegation that villagers warned the Guard and Driver of the train is true or not.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
JULY 17TH, 1913.

71. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July and the *Bangavasi* of the 19th July reproduce a part of the above account which has appeared in the *Hitavadi* regarding the Panchra disaster and demands an enquiry into the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
JULY, 21st 1913.
BANGAVASI
JULY 19th 1913.

72. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st July and the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, refer to the allegation made by the *Hitavadi* (*vide* paragraph 69 above) regarding a certain Police officer of Dubrajpur being prevented by the Railway Police from visiting the scene of the Panchra disaster, and remark that a serious thing like this demands an immediate enquiry.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
JULY 21st, 1913.
BANGAVASI,
JULY 19th, 1913.

73. We have not been able to find out, writes the *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July, what the authorities of the East Indian Railway have done to ascertain through whose fault the terrible disaster has taken place. We are anxious to know what enquiries, if any, the Railway Board have instituted in the matter. Such a tremendous loss of life as has taken place at Panchra would have led to a great agitation in any other country. It is strange that none of our countrymen should think it worth while to raise a voice in the matter. We hope, however, that the Government will not remain idle but that it will bring home to the Railway authorities the necessity of keeping all the bridges in proper repair.

PARICHARAK,
JULY 18th, 1913.

74. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July says that there is a world of difference between what the railway authorities are saying and what actual sufferers are saying about the Panchra disaster. It is hard to believe that only two dozen men were killed in the accident. It is said that many of those who were not killed fled away hurriedly from the scene, in the idea that they might be killed by railway servants for preventing the real facts relating to the accident going out. Of course, this idea is altogether a wrong one. But the question is, why has this idea taken hold of men's minds since the occurrence of the Araughat accident? No one willingly brings about accidents. Whence then does the idea spring that efforts are made to conceal the truth about them? The railway authorities are holding an enquiry into the Panchra disaster. It is hoped that the enquiry will be held in such a manner as to preclude the necessity on the part of the Press to make any further unpleasant remarks on the subject.

BASUMATI,
JULY 19th, 1913.

75. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st July says that certain rumours are afloat to the effect that immediately after the accident a police officer wanted to go to the scene of disaster, but was prevented from going there. The District Magistrate also could not go, but it is not known why. The next day a Deputy Magistrate only went there but he could not do his duties properly. The paper asks for an inquiry into these allegations.

THE HINDI BANGA-
VASI,
JULY 21st, 1913.

SURAJ,
JULY 21ST, 1913.

76. The *Sura* [Pabna] of the 21st July says that within the last fifty years, malaria and cholera have turned the fair land of Bengal almost into a wilderness. The main cause of the deterioration of the health of the country is the silting up of rivers. The Pabna district is an example of this. The Barhal rival, for instance, which flows partly through Rajshahi and partly through Pabna has silted up on account of the blocking of its source by a sand-bank and the stemming of its current at Malanchi by a bridge. Below Nandakuja, the river has almost dried up. There is a branch of the river flowing towards Bilchalan from a place near Nandakuja. Between Nandakuja and Nyannagar the river remains overgrown with jungles for eight months during the year. The distance is not less than 30 miles. The villages within this distance are being desolated by malaria and cholera. Twenty-five thousand people have died of these diseases. The river is badly in need of dredging. If the river is made flowing, it will be good for the Sara bridge also, for a part of the force of the current of the Padma near the bridge will be diverted into its channel. The Ichhamati and other rivers, also in the Pabna district, require improvement.

(h)—General.

HITAVADI,
JULY 18TH, 1913.

77. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July mentions a recent case where a license for selling foreign liquor was recently granted at Hyderabad (Sind) against the unanimous wishes of the local Advisory Committee. Acts like this degrade the reputation of the whole English race in the estimation of the public.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
JULY 16TH, 1913.

78. Referring to the demolition of part of the Machhli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes that this is an act of high-handedness on the part of the Cawnpore officials, which has deeply wounded the religious susceptibilities of Moslems. The Mosque was sacrificed in part in the interests of a road. The original alignment proposed for the road involved the destruction of a Hindu temple, and Hindu agitation saved that temple. But Moslem agitation for saving a Mosque went for nothing. Let not the matter now be dropped. Let steps be taken to get the matter rectified by the Viceroy.

DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
JULY 19TH, 1913.

79. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th July remarks that Sir James Meston's offer of money and a piece of land as compensation for the demolition of a part of the Cawnpore Mosque, cannot repair the wrong which has been done to the Moslems by this act. The wound which has been caused can never be healed up.

BIR BHARAT,
JULY 13TH, 1913.

80. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 13th July urges the necessity of an Act for controlling and combating the evil of cocaine-eating which, it remarks, is growing with an appalling rapidity. There must be an effective check on the import of this drug in this country.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
JULY 16TH, 1913.

81. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July warmly supports the prayer preferred to Government for a literary pension by M. Lutfur Rahman, the well-known shamsul Ulama of Bengal.

CHARU MIHIR,
JULY 15TH, 1913.

82. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensing] of the 15th July says that, after six years' silence, Government has again taken up the question of partitioning Midnapore. What is it that has given a fresh start to the matter? Is it the Midnapore conspiracy affair? At least the Government Resolution on the subject makes one think so. Has Government thought how much Mr. Weston was responsible for the regrettable Midnapore affair? Government's plea for making the partition is securing efficiency in administration. But ought it not to consult also the feelings of the inhabitants of the district? It should carefully consider Mr. K. B. Dutt's scheme for securing efficient administration without partition.

83. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 15th July writes:—In all the proposals to split up Midnapore which have been made from time to time since 1852, Contai has always been

Partition of Midnapore.

suggested to be the head-quarter of the new district to be created. It was only in 1906 that Kharagpore was proposed as the head-quarter of the new district. For ourselves, we have always questioned the necessity and advisability of any partition of the district at all. If, however, Government insists on such a partition we have always held that our new district should have the old name of Hijli renewed and that Contai should be its head-quarters. Let us now discuss the new scheme propounded by Government. A partition of the district on the lines proposed with a new head-quarter near Kharagpore close to Midnapore would do no good to the people of Contai, rather it will cause them loss and inconvenience. We do not want a partition of the district on these lines. If a new district be created let its head-quarters be Contai, the Hijlee-Contai is well known in history. We make this appeal to Lord Hardinge, who has shown his love for things ancient by removing the capital from India to Delhi. For Contai is a well-known and ancient town with a good climate, situated as it is on sandy soil close to the sea. In the 18th century, Birkul which is not far from Contai was the summer resort of Warren Hastings. Eighty years ago when the old district of Hijlee had been abolished, its head-quarters was Contai and it included the Contai and Tamluk subdivisions. The new scheme of Government proposes indeed a renewal of the Hijlee district, but its new head-quarters will be removed sixty or seventy miles distant from the ancient town of Hijlee or Contai.

Our earnest prayer to Government is that if it insists on partitioning Midnapore, which public opinion holds to be unnecessary and mischievous, let it at least defer to that public opinion so far as to select Contai as the head-quarters of the new district. Contai is a town which is easily capable of expansion on the eastern and the western side. The existing public offices may be made to serve for district offices with minor additions. The cost of opening new district head-quarters offices near Kharagpore must obviously be much larger than that of adapting the subdivisional offices at Contai to the same purpose. Contai has splendid water communication on all sides, for the Orissa Coast Canal and the Hijlee Tidal Canal lead from it in two directions, not to mention other rivers. The sea too, is close by, offering facilities for trade and irrigation. The impending construction of the Belda-Contai Light Railway will afford Railway communication with the outside world also. If Contai becomes the new district head-quarters it may be expected to develop into a seaside watering place, not to speak of a centre of ocean-borne commerce. So all considerations point to Contai as a better place for the new head-quarters than Kharagpore. Unless this is done, let there be no division of Midnapore district at all.

84. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says that a partition of the Midnapore district will surely entail heavy expenditure on account of construction of buildings and so forth, however modest the present estimates may be.

Ibid.

Midnapore suffers from intense scarcity of water, and she badly requires sanitary improvements also. In this state of things, ought the Government to spend large sums of money on a partition of the district?

85. Referring to the same subject, the *Medini Banuhav* [Midnapore] of the 14th July writes:—

Ibid.

The carrying out of this scheme will in effect lead to the destruction of the ancient town of Midnapore. It is a very old town, full of the most interesting associations for the entire population of the district. To sunder those associations will be to thrust a sharp knife, so to speak, into the hearts of the people of the district. A kindhearted Governor like Lord Carmichael can never wish to thrust the knife into the hearts of his helpless and innocent subjects. When His Excellency came here a few months ago, he promised not to do anything in this matter without consulting us. We relied on that assurance and were, so far, without any anxiety. Incarnation of benevolence and truthfulness as he is, he has kept his promise and given us two months' time to express our views. If during this period we can let him know, without distinction of caste and colour, how this splitting up of the district will rend our hearts in

NIHAR,
July 15th, 1913.

*ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA*,
July 17th, 1913.

MEDINI BANDHUV,
July 14th, 1913.

twain and what a keen agony it will cause us, our piteous cries of anguish are sure to move his benevolent heart.

So let the people of Midnapore come forward and, regardless of caste and creed, protest against this terrible scheme of partition. Let them assemble in different places, and in piteous voices make known the anguish of heart they all feel. Let them unite in their hundreds and their thousands in town and in country and set up a terrible agitation in a restrained and constitutional way, against this heart-rending proposal. In that case, no doubt before the thunder-bolt falls, this accumulated mass of black clouds will have dispersed. But in carrying on this agitation, an unusual measure of restraint is necessary though they may be suffering the acutest agonies; while weeping, they must repress their feelings as far as possible. Unhappy as they are, they have many enemies, blood-thirsty demons with lolling tongues to drink in their blood. But on the other hand, it is their good fortune to possess in Lord Carmichael a ruler who is the very personification of justice and benevolence and love for the people. So they may be hopeful.

BASUMATI,
July 17th, 1913.

86. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July says that, at present when the country is badly in need of funds for sanitary improvements, it will be extremely unwise for the

Ibid.

Government to undertake such changes as the proposed partition of the Midnapore district, which cannot, under any circumstances, but prove extremely costly. In the partition of Bengal an enormous sum of money was merely thrown into water. The cost of building the new capital at Delhi will also be immeasurably heavy. Under the circumstances, Lord Carmichael will do well to consider whether he should spend more money on such changes of secondary importance to the country.

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

87. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July urges that the money-order fee for Rs. 100 should be reduced to annas

four, because the cost of sending Rs. 100 by registered post does not exceed this amount. Will not Lord Hardinge do this great service to the public? To send money by money-order is a very easy process, while to send it by registered post is a very troublesome and tedious process.

BASUMATI,
July 19th, 1913.

88. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 19th July learns from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that the clerks of the office of the Accountant-General of Post and Telegraphs have repeatedly prayed in vain for increment of pay.

They are very hardworking servants of the Government, but their pay is very small. Government is requested to favourably consider their case.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

89. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

Official promises and their fulfilment.

The Government, when announcing the creation of the new Presidency of Bengal, held out hopes of making subsidiary changes in the Provincial boundaries then settled provisionally. They have since then consistently declined to make any such changes. They also held out hopes that Local Governments would henceforth be given a freer hand in managing their own affairs. But in Bengal, everybody knows how the Local Government has been dictated to by the Imperial Government in matters of finance, agriculture and education. The Governor, instead of being armed with greater authority than the old Lieutenant-Governors, is being held down tied hand and foot. Is all this calculated to add to the popular contentment or respect for Government?

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

90. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

Mr. Dutt's report on the high prices question.

Are not the public to know anything of the report on the high prices which Mr. Dutt compiled after two years of hard work? It cannot be that Government is unaware of the eagerness of the public in this matter. The prices of necessities of life have been very high during the past few years, and are very high this year also. Men with fixed incomes have been reduced to the last stage of distress. All are eager to know what Government is doing to alleviate the misery of the respectable middle-class. But Government is not apparently displaying any great activity in this matter. We do

not say that Government is doing nothing in the matter, but we wish for more despatch in a matter which is one of life and death to the people. Dilatoriness is most reprehensible in such a case. We trust Government will soon announce what action it proposes taking on Mr. Dutt's report.

91. Referring to the complaints already reported (see Report on Native Papers dated the 19th July, paragraph 77) against the Civil Surgeon of Noakhali, the *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 14th July says:—

We sent a representative to the Civil Surgeon. He said that the complaints in the Press against him were false, and that he had never forbidden any of his subordinates to have private practice. He had merely asked his subordinates not to be absent from their hospital duties: but if any of their private patients were seriously ill, he allowed them to attend him even during hours of hospital duty. As regards the pleader's allegations, the Civil Surgeon said that the patient was at a place 20 or 25 miles from Noakhali, so that he could not lawfully allow the assistant surgeon to leave the headquarters and go to such a distance.

92. The *Viswavarta* [Dacca], of the 11th July offers a cordial welcome to His Excellency Lord Cormichael to Dacca, and says that his promise to spend two months every year at the second city in Bengal has considerably allayed the anxiety which was felt in Eastern Bengal as regards the welfare of that part of the province, at the annulment of the "Partition," which, while it made whole Bengal very happy, did not fail to make the people of East Bengal rather nervous. The paper commends the noble self-sacrifice of His Excellency who has kept his promise in spite of bad health, and it hopes that he will recover soon.

93. In an article under the head-line noted in the margin, the *Viswavarta* "Is Dacca really the second capital of Bengal?" [Dacca], of the 11th July writes:—

When the "Partition" of Bengal was annulled, the Government declared that Dacca would be to Bengal what Poona was to Bombay, or Lucknow was to the United Provinces, for they were anxious that the people of Eastern Bengal should not be deprived of the benefits which they had been enjoying when Dacca was a real capital and not a secondary one. Since then a year and a half has passed, but one can already notice in Dacca the absence of that liveliness in every walk of life which used to be a feature of the town when Eastern Bengal was a province under a Lieutenant Governor of its own. Both Poona and Lucknow have a large number of the offices of the respective Provincial Governments located there, while Dacca has only the district offices. Consequently Dacca has become quite dull now. We should think that the autumn session of the Legislative Council ought to be held at Dacca, for then the local people will have an opportunity of approaching the Government with their wants and grievances, and besides a new life will, as it were, be infused into the place. The matter has been discussed in the Press and the attention of the Government has been invited to it by many of the leading men of Eastern Bengal, and we hope that the Government will not deprive Dacca of the privilege which she has once enjoyed, and which she so naturally yearns for now. Dacca still occupies the foremost place in Bengal as regards high education, saving, of course, Calcutta, and secondary education also has here made a great advance, greater perhaps than in many other parts of the province. And this can be easily verified by a perusal of the statement which was laid before the Legislative Council in reply to Mr. Ariff's question regarding the number of high schools, and also educated men in the different districts in Bengal. It is, therefore, but proper that an enlightened place like Dacca, should be allowed to retain its old dignity and privileges.

III.—LEGISLATION.

94. Referring to the announcement in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding Government's intention to introduce a Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July says

NOAKHALI
SAMILANI,
July 14th, 1913.

VISWAVARTA,
July 11th, 1913.

VISWAVARTA,
July 11th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
July 19th, 1913.

that the idea is undoubtedly a salutary one. Quackery in medical practice is a dangerous thing, specially in allopathy. But if quacks are suppressed what will poor men do? How will they get medical aid sufficient at least to console their hearts? It is hoped that this point will receive serious consideration at the time of the framing of the contemplated Bill.

PALLIVARTA,
July 16th, 1913.

95. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 15th July says that, before deciding whether municipalities should be compelled to keep sanitary inspectors, the select committee, which has been appointed to consider the Bengal Sanitation Act, should enquire what good work is being done by sanitary inspectors in the employ of district boards. As a matter of fact, very little good work is done by these officers under district boards.

SURAJ,
July 21st, 1913.

96. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 21st July does not see the necessity of compelling municipalities to keep sanitary inspectors, for the sanitary requirements of municipalities

Ibid.

are quite patent and do not require to be pointed out by experts. What the municipalities want is money to carry out sanitary improvements and not experts to suggest them.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1913.

97. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 17th July asks Government to drop the Bill. If passed, it will constitute an act of interference with the principles of local self-

Ibid.

government. Highly paid health officers are not needed to improve the sanitation of towns. The measures that are necessary are obvious to common sense, and do not require any technical expert to suggest. What is wanted is an overseer on Rs. 30 or 40 to see to the carrying out of the measures taken up by each municipality. As it is, most municipalities are very poor and a highly paid health officer, to justify his existence, will be keen on detecting faults where none exist and generally attacking Municipal Commissioners for lack of zeal in the matter of sanitary improvement. What Government should do is to provide expert sanitary advice for such municipalities as want them, and not force health officers on them indiscriminately.

HINDU RANJIKA,
July 14th, 1913.

98. Discussing the same Bill, the *Hindu Ranjika*, [Rajshahi] of the 14th July writes that a hundred rupees or so per month to pay for a health officer is a costly luxury for

Ibid.

municipalities which cannot find funds for such elementary sanitary necessities as filling in dirty tanks, watering the streets, cleansing the surface drains etc. If necessary, legislation may be undertaken to compel municipalities to execute these urgently needed sanitary works. But let not the present Bill be proceeded with. We know that the authorities cherish the most benevolent ideas towards us, but we appeal to them to save us in the present instance. As it is, the only service that the municipalities now perform for the rate-payers is cleaning the service privies. Probably, to find money for the health officers, even this service will cease to be discharged and the mehters will be dismissed and the rate-payers will be expected to do this work themselves.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
July 19th, 1913.

99. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes that certain Anglo-Indian papers are always keen on finding fault with the Gaekwar.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.

The real reason probably is that, in his own State, he adopts up-to-date administrative reforms successfully, thus silencing those critics who deny that India is fit for European models of self-government. This is how he gives offence.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1913.

100. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July draws attention to the terrible floods which have overtaken Cachar and South Sylhet in Assam, and also parts of Birbhum,

Floods in Assam and Bengal.

and commends to Government the necessity of instructing the local officers to take effective steps to alleviate the acute distress prevailing.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

101. The *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 16th July has got the following:—

AL-HILAL.
July 16th, 1913.

A study in contrasts and oddities.

(1) The Indian Treasury has to pay £ 16,000 per annum for the training of the Civil Service men who are required for the Government of India, but yet one cannot question if they are appointed to demolish mosques and places of worship of the subject people.

(2) When the question for the redress of the grievances of the Punjab Canal colonists regarding rack-renting was raised in Parliament, the Secretary of State contented himself with the answer that the question was based on the writing of a tourist in a weekly paper which had been contradicted by another writer, and that hence these allegations were not worthy of belief.

(3) If an Englishman (as Mr. Henderson of the Victoria jute Mills, Serampore, assaults a coolie who receives grievous hurt and dies from its effects, the courts consider it sufficient to impose a fine of Rs. 100 for the offence. Next a question is put in the Parliament. Mr. O'Grady recommends that Mr. Henderson be exiled from India, also urges that instruction be issued that there may be equality of justice as between Europeans and Indians. The Secretary of State for India declares that no action is needed, as Mr. Henderson kicked the coolie under the influence of drink and the coolie died subsequently of cholera.

(4) Mr. Harcourt in Parliament is asked to prohibit the recruitment of coolies from India to South Africa, in view of the continuation of their ill-treatment by the Union Government. He expresses his regret but declares the inability of the Government to devise any means for the amelioration of their condition.

(5) A European employee of the Southern Maharatta railway shot three Indians because he thought that the savage Indians were abusing his civilised "Mem-Sahib."

102. The following appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th July:—

NAYAK,
July 19th, 1913.

Simla.

The *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have of late been finding fault with the doings of the officials at Simla, who, they say, do nothing but hold a constant round of amusements and merry-making there. The *Statesman*, that shining light of Chowringhee, describes the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of the Government of India as passing their time in those Elysian heights in playing upon the violin, dancing and listening to the soft and melodious songs of charming nymphs, whose rosy lips, snow-white complexion, lovely eyes, and graceful forms, propped on high-heeled boots, all serve to make the officials tame as so many sheep. We belong to a family of slaves; our father and our father's uncle have served under Government; and we are loyal and always render whole-hearted obedience to the Government. But there is a risk of even men like ourselves being led to think ill of the Government, if we listen long enough to the mischievous descants of the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*. We ask our rulers to see for themselves that it is not we but their own people who preach disloyalty and sow the seeds of sedition and anarchism. What is done by us is not unlike the vain attempts of a frog to dance. We earnestly pray to Lord Carmichael and Lord Hardinge to consider what earthly good it will do to put a bridle on the mouth of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and take five thousand rupees from it, while the *Statesman*, which has a hundred times larger circulation is allowed to expose to the eye of the black public the innermost and most secret recesses of the social life of a people who are none else than the paramount rulers of India. Release the *Patrika* from his bonds and shut the mouth of the *Statesman* who is trying to show you up and perverting the minds of the blacks.

103. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th July prays the

DAILY URDU HABLUL
MATIN,
July 16th, 1913.

Turkish Fez as uniform for Calcutta Gharrywallas derogatory to the Turks.

Police Commissioner and the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation to devise some other uniform for the Calcutta Gharrywallas. The present use of the Turkish Fez as head dress for them is likely to be looked upon as derogatory to the honour of the Turks, and consequently to wound the susceptibilities of the Moslems in India.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 18th, 1913.

104. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th July comments on the speech of Sir Agha Khan at the London Moslem League, and on the *London Times*' remarks thereon. It is gratified to find that Moslems have adopted "*Swaraj*" as their ideal. It says that it is aware that *Swaraj* cannot be gained in a day. Much ground has to be trodden before the ideal is attained. For gaining our ideal we must keep Ireland in view and see how it has been keeping alive the agitation for Home Rule. We can gain what we want through the union of Hindus and Muhammadans. We have no "Ulster" to obstruct us. What is therefore, wanted is that we must continue to agitate, for a day will arrive, when our English rulers shall have to grant us "*Swaraj*."

AL HILALI
July 16th, 1913.

105. The *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 16th July, in welcoming back Dr. Ansari of the All-India Medical mission which went to Turkey, remarks:—

Brotherhood of Islam.

It would be a great thing if a permanent bond is established between the Indian Moslems and the rest of the Islamic world, and once established it may so much gain in strength that Moslems of Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Africa, China and India may feel themselves as living in the same city, acquainted with each other.

Islam is not the religion of any particular clime or country. It is the universal brotherhood of the whole world. As the people go from one quarter of the town to the other, so "brothers in Islam" travel to different Muhammadan countries for creating intimate relationship with each other.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SHASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 26th July 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 26th July 1913.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch ... 497	(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>
	Muhammadans and the ideal of self-government 506
	The prospective retirement of Mr. Maddox ... 506
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>
The Turko-Bulgarian war ... 499	Nil.
China again 500	
Turkey 500	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>
(a)— <i>Police—</i>	Nil.
The kidnapping scare 500	
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>	(h)— <i>General—</i>
Partition of the Calcutta Police Court ... 501	British rule in India. 507
Accommodation of the defence in the Barisal conspiracy case at Barisal ... 501	The appointment of an Indian as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ... 508
The Barisal conspiracy case ... 502	The maritime trade of Bengal 508
Mr. Gupta, Counsel for the Barisal case ... 502	The Imperial Library 508
The Diamond Harbour milk case ... 502	Mr. Beatson-Bell 509
	Sanitation in Bengal 509
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>	III.—LEGISLATION.
Nil.	The elections to the Bengal Council ... 510
(d)— <i>Education—</i>	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
The new educational policy ... 502	Nil.
Ditto ditto ... 503	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
The Government of India and the Calcutta University ... 503	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto ... 503	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Allegations against a Hindu teacher ... 504	The Census 510
The Ananda Mohan College ... 504	British Indians in Canada 511
Bengal Administration Report on the power of the recognition of schools ... 505	
The Calcutta University scholarships ... 505	
Mr. Sharp and the Calcutta University ... 505	
The Hindu University ... 505	

LIST

No.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45, years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

pec
fou
to c
wo
by
wo
Mo
we
Re
be
Eu
no
sa
we
ha
co
as
B
no
ha
hu

sh
su
a
p
ti
in
m
o
b
h
o
p
t
C
L
n
t
w

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

812. Now that the war in the Balkans is between Christians and Christians, writes the *Mussalman*, the atrocities

The Turko-Bulgarian war.

perpetrated by the Bulgarians are on the Christian people. Baron Reuter's agency has, with King Constantine of Greece, at last found the Bulgarians to be "monsters in human form" and thought it necessary to communicate their bestialities throughout the length and breadth of the world. Thousands of Muhammadans were most brutally murdered in cold blood by the Bulgarians when the war with Turkey was raging, thousands of Moslem women were most cruelly violated and sometimes buried alive, hundreds of Moslem houses were set on fire and devastated and hundreds of Musalman villages were totally depopulated. European conscience, specially the conscience of Reuter's agency, was then conveniently dormant, and now, when Christians are being outraged, telegrams are flashing forth from the head-quarters of European countries, dilating on those atrocities. An Athens newspaper has now come forward to denounce the Bulgars as "robbers, profaners of all sanctities, violators, venomous serpents, savages, and vandals whose acts would cause the cannibals of Africa to shudder." At last the Europeans have recognized the Bulgars in their true colours. When the Turks constantly complained of Bulgarian atrocities, they were either disbelieved or it was asserted that the outrages had been committed here and there by irregular Bulgarian bands, as if the Bulgarian Government or the Bulgarian army was not at all responsible for those depredations. European conscience seems to have been now awakened when the victims are Christians. This is European humanitarianism and the Asiatics will do well to take note of this.

813. It appears that the trouble in China is coming to a head, observes the

China again.

Bengalee. The quarrel, as the journal apprehended, rages round the personality of the President, Yuan-shi-Kai. Notwithstanding Yuan's patriotic protestations, the Republicans suspect an autocrat behind them. The Five Power Loan has been objected to, apparently on the apprehension that it will then place Yuan in funds to suppress the popular movement. Recent happenings lend colour to this supposition. The fact that General Huang Hsing, who was supposed to be implicated in a plot to murder Yuan and was summoned to answer the charge before a mixed Court, is leading the Southern troops, establishes the political character of the Southern uprising which, at first, we were inclined to treat as a squabble between the different sections of the army. General Huang Hsing seems to have declared open rebellion, and the reported defeat of this notable Republican Commander who was appointed "Chief of Military" under the provisional presidentship of Sun-Yat-Sen seems to indicate that the great Chinese patriot's fears may be realized if Yuan in the name of establishing a strong Central Government at Peking chooses to play the Napoleon of China. It is this present unfavourable situation of the popular party as against Yuan with the resources of the Government at his command, which is perhaps responsible for the Japanese complication hinted at in yesterday's telegrams. It is not unlikely that, thinking themselves less than a match for Yuan in his present position of vantage, the Republicans have been anxious for the alliance of Japan, and whatever Sun-Yat-Sen's recent visit to Japan may have accomplished, to the Eastern world this new phase of the situation seems to be ominous; for Japan since her great victory over Russia, far from seeking to play the good Samaritan to her fallen Asiatic sisters, has developed the fatal tendency of arrogant imperialism. The spirit is writ large on her dealings with Korea. Hatted and booted, Japan seems also to have the hat and boot in her mind. So we are afraid lest fair-minded Sun-Yat-Sen, unused to diplomatic ways, should play into the hands of Japan and bring his lifelong labours and sacrifices to nothing. Asia looks to China. Any false move on her part will imperil the future of self government for a great part of the East. The paper once more says beware of making friends with Japan, for she has not yet established her claim to put herself in the vanguard of Asiatic progress.

MUSSALMAN,
18th July 1913.

BENGALIEE,
19th July 1913.

BENGALÉE,
24th July 1913.

814. Whom the gods preserve none can destroy, observes the *Bengalée*.

Turkey.

Enver Bey is a force to be reckoned with in the present-day military world, and the correspondent of an English paper, who discovered in this young discredited Turkish leader and organizer a great military asset, is proving a true judge of men. The young man who came all the way from Tripoli in the disguise of a common traveller to save the honour of Islam and Turkey from the designs of the Kaimil administration against enormous odds has not been spared to Turkey in vain. The people that are not at the end of their wits even after such crushing reverses deserve to live and play their part. The European press made it their sole pre-occupation during the recent war to carp and cavil at the Young Turks. But they have survived these calumnies and misrepresentations and have once more vindicated the depth and sincerity of their patriotism. While all Europe was rejoicing over the death of the Sick Man and arranging for stowing the deceased away in the Hades of Asia, he has literally risen up from the dead, and what is more, is rapidly recovering his lost ground. Asiatic sickness is a very deceptive thing: it keeps life folded up in its shrouds and feels a stir even in its dead bones. Adrianople, Lule Burgas and several other places are once more Turkey's. The opportunity that dropped from the skies in the fatal disagreement of the Allies, fallen Turkey has utilized in a way which must command the admiration if not the sympathy of the world. It does not lie in the mouths of those who are for giving the victors the full benefits of their victory to tax Turkey with disregarding treaty obligations. Where were these worshippers of sacred obligations when the Balkan States were flinging to the four winds the solemn warnings of the Czar and King George and making a holocaust of the London Treaty? It is a strange irony of fate that the British Prime Minister of all others should be the first in the field with a minatory pronouncement. The *Englishman* has already sounded the note of warning. "A very serious agitation," says our contemporary, "is certain to arise among our Muhammadan fellow-subjects if Great Britain takes any part in an attempt to force Turkey to evacuate Adrianople." The *Pioneer's* view about the new development must commend itself to all right-thinking men. Says the Allahabad journal:—

"Nevertheless it was a very natural course for the Turks to embark upon. Their Ministers were in fact bound to take advantage of the opportunity that had suddenly opened before them of retrieving the fortunes of their country. If they had no pretext for war, what had Roumania? Who could be morally bound by the Treaty of London when the actual situation was a welter of conflict, and why should they not take their chance as well as others of getting something out of the scramble? . . . The Turks will now be visited with heavy discharges of blank cartridges from all the Foreign Offices of Europe. With this, no doubt, they have laid their count. They are well accustomed to the sound, and they know how long it will take and how many things may happen before the diplomatic artillery can be shotted. It is always easy to withdraw in the last resort, but first the Turks will want to see whether the menaces are in earnest, and in the meantime there is a great virtue in possession. . . . The Porte has found that nothing is to be gained by relying on the benevolence of the European Concert, and it may be excused for wishing to test by experiment whether there is anything to be feared from its resentment. According to some accounts, it was the assurance given by our Ambassador, Sir Gerald Lowther, to the Turkish Government last autumn, that Europe would never allow the Balkan League to commence hostilities, that was largely responsible for the unpreparedness of the army and the administration. Whatever truth there may be in that, the success with which the Allies flouted the veto of Europe in October last must have been an admonition to Turkey to do the same and make the most of an opportunity from the skies."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

815. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is glad that Sir Frederick Halliday has

The kidnapping scare.

issued stringent and detailed directions for checking the kidnapping scare nuisance. The paper published them on the 18th July and hopes they will be faithfully carried out by his subordinates. The paper's fellow-citizens also ought not to forget the bitter lessons of a similar scare about seven or eight years ago. Then, as now,

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
19th July 1913

an imaginary kidnapping scare was being sedulously spread by designing and mischievous persons. But although the scare was imaginary, the bitter results that emanated from it were severely real. Even at this day the memory is green of the broken heads and limbs and damaged properties and acts of wild brigandage and hooliganism that flourished rampant on the congenial soil of Calcutta, rendered the more congenial by the credulity of her people.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

816. Indians in Bengal, have had enough of partition. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* hopes that Lord Carmichael would be

Partition of the Calcutta Police Court.

pleased to give the people a little respite. And it trusts that the Government of Bengal would yet stay its hands in the matter of the partition of the Calcutta Police Court. The pleaders of the Calcutta Police Court, in their well-reasoned memorial to the Government of Bengal, "deprecated the removal of any of the Magistrates to other buildings" and "suggested that if the Fire Brigade could be removed from the lower floor of the building, the congestion would be greatly relieved and the courts could then continue in the building for some years until a new central Court is built." The Government, in the Resolution aforesaid, stated that the "suggestion was, however, not immediately practicable," but did not vouchsafe any reason therefor. It now appears that final arrangements have been made to remove the head-quarters of the Calcutta Fire Brigade from the Police Court buildings at Lall Bazar to the newly-constructed building of the Hindusthan Co-operative Society, to the east of the Corporation building, where suitable apartments have been secured under a lease which has been signed. It is expected that the removal to the new building will take place shortly. As there is no immediate possibility of a wholesale removal of the Calcutta Police Court from its present site, the paper again strongly presses for an improvement *in situ*. When the Fire Brigade is going to be removed very soon from its present site, the journal cannot find any necessity for a partition of the Calcutta Police Court, which is alleged to be only a temporary measure. With the removal of the Fire Brigade, the Calcutta Police Court would find considerable room for expansion and would be provided with increased accommodation, without any cost and without any additional recurring expenditure, which any scheme of partition would inevitably lead to. If the Calcutta Police Court comes to be partitioned, there is bound to be a considerable increase in the cost of administration. The establishment shall have to be very nearly trebled and a permanent recurring expenditure shall have to be incurred. Is it fair and just that, for the sake of a temporary measure, for the sake of an experiment, an unnecessary burden should be placed on the tax-payers? In this connection the paper would like to mention that, barring the petty cases, which practically take no time, the amount of case work in the Calcutta Police Court has hardly increased at all, say, during the last five years. Calcutta has not become too big for one central criminal court. With the increasing displacement of the population from the city to the suburbs and their increasing importance, more and more suburban courts would be necessary. There is absolutely no necessity for increasing the number of courts in Calcutta. In the circumstances, the journal invites the Government to pay a second thought to the subject and reconsider the matter. The Government has admitted that the question of accommodation of the Calcutta Police Court will "require further consideration." The paper has placed fresh facts (or other facts which have taken a fresh turn) before the Government, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to find its way to abandon the "makeshift remedy." The journal again asks the Government to drop the proposal "to create two new courts in the northern and southern portions of the town, respectively." Nothing material has yet been performed towards the accomplishment of the partition in question, and the Government would lose nothing if it would drop the costly and inconvenient experiment; on the contrary, it would considerably gain in the regard of the public.

817. At a recent hearing of the conspiracy case at Barisal, observes the

Accommodation of the defence in the Barisal conspiracy case at Barisal.

Indian World, Mr. Gupta, Counsel for the Crown, said that he had instructions from the Government of Bengal to say that "no one need be afraid of incurring any displeasure of the Government or Government officials by letting houses to persons directly or indirectly connected

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
20th July 1913.

INDIAN WORLD.
16th July 1913.

with the defence, and that the defence should have all possible consideration." This is not bad as fun or as a practical joke. People are not afraid of the Government half so much as of the police and that great Frankenstein raised by an alien Government in India in the shape of the Criminal Intelligence Department. What protection can the Government give to the people against the false reports submitted by this agency about the reputation and honesty of even some of the best citizens in the country? The people have now learnt to their cost that the Criminal Intelligence Department in these days is the British Raj and that there is no other visible symbol of it all this wide country.

INDIAN WORLD.
23rd July 1913.

818. From a representation recently made by some of the under-trial prisoners in the Barisal conspiracy case, the *Indian*

The Barisal conspiracy case.

World understands that the treatment accorded to them leaves much to be desired. It is difficult to find out any reasons why, so long as the guilt is not actually brought home to them, they should be treated in any other way but as the Code lays down rules for. The paper is told that they are being treated to very coarse meals and are being subjected to severe privations. It also has the best of authority in stating that the under-trial prisoners in the Dacca conspiracy case were treated in a very kindly manner, so far at least as their food and other earthly comforts were concerned. The journal does not know if Lord Carmichael knows anything about the treatment accorded to these under-trial prisoners at Barisal, but whoever may be responsible for the good name of England and humanity in these provinces ought to set the matter right if everything is not going well with them.

INDIAN WORLD.
23rd July 1913.

818(a). The *Indian World* wishes to know if it is really a fact that the

Mr. Gupta, Counsel for the Barisal case.

Government of Bengal has engaged the services of Mr. N. Gupta in the above case at the rate of Rs. 875 a day from the inception of the case to the last day of the trial, including postponements and all law's delays? If it be a fact, the journal has two questions to ask the Government in this connection. The first is, if by paying Rs. 875 a day to Mr. N. Gupta the Indian tax-payer is getting his money's full value; and the other question is, if the Government is at all justified in spending more than half a lakh of rupees upon one counsel alone for what promises to be nothing more than only a preliminary enquiry. "When indeed shall we find the Government of this country quite alive to the responsibilities of its position as the custodian of the Indian tax-payer's money?"

BENGALEE.
25th July 1913.

819. The *Bengalee* brings to notice a "glaring instance of magisterial vagary," which "throws a lurid light on the

The Diamond Harbour milk case.

methods sometimes employed in the administration of criminal justice in the mufassal." It appears that during the last Christmas vacations, the then Magistrate of Alipur, Mr. H. F. Samman, now Revenue Secretary to Government, "an estimable gentleman and cautious officer," went down to Diamond Harbour on tour in a steam launch. On the morning of the 26th December 1912, some milk was required for his tea and the Nazir of the Subdivisional Officer's Court sent two peons to get a seer. A misunderstanding arose between the peons and the milkman and his neice, who are alleged to have abused the former. The milk was, however, supplied. After six days the milkman and his neice were summoned on a charge under section 504, Indian Penal Code, and the case was tried by Babu Hari Charan Banarji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate. The Court Sub-Inspector appeared for the prosecution, which resulted in the conviction of both the accused, the man to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 and the woman to a week's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. The journal proposes to devote a series of articles to expose the contradictions and improbabilities of this case, and meanwhile it invites the attention of the Governments of India and Bengal to the case, so that the former might judge whether the separation of judicial from executive functions should any longer be delayed, and the latter might take such action as may curb the misdirected activities of the trying Magistrate, who followed up the conviction by personally coming down to Alipur to see to his order being upheld before the Appellate Court.

(d)—Education.

820. Indians may not agree with all the findings of the Committee of

The new educational policy.

Enquiry into the system of awarding Technical Scholarships to Indian students, writes the *Indian World*, but it is a matter for congratulation that the Committee have grappled

INDIAN WORLD.
16th July 1913.

with the question of practical education in right earnest. The co-operation of British employers has to be sought, and, if need be, the influence of the Stores Department might be exercised to produce the desired result. This is a very wise suggestion and it may go far to remedy the existing defect in technical training. The paper thinks that some previous experience in the technical business which a student wishes to learn in England may increase his usefulness to a very material degree. It is the neglect of this salutary principle which explains the comparative failure of the efforts of the Scientific and Industrial Association in Bengal in spite of its high and laudable objects. The Indian student should bear in mind that a mere theoretical training is of no value, and when sufficient facilities will be forthcoming they ought to take to the practical work in a spirit of ungrudging industry and self-denial. The dignity of manual labour, it must be confessed in sorrow, has yet to be recognized by respectable classes, and unless this is sufficiently done the industrial future of this country cannot be regarded as hopeful and bright.

821. The *Englishman* has written in clear and distinct language, the

The new educational policy.

Bengalee observes, that the object which the Government has in view in putting forward the new proposals is the officialization of education. The Government itself has not avowed this object, but the satellites sometimes better indicate the inner movements of the great planetary body. The truth is that while the air is full of the spirit of reform and the higher officials, especially those imported from England, are truly earnest in their efforts to liberalize the Government, there is an under-current perceptible in the subordinate ranks of the administration in favour of reaction and retrogression; and after, all, it is these permanent officials who determine the tone of the administration, unless India has a ruler of the masterfulness of a Lord Curzon or of a Sir Edward Baker. There is a growing feeling in the mind of the educated community that after all the talk about reform and progress and the substitution of a policy of persuasion for one of compulsion, India has had very little of these fine things. That is the popular view of the situation. A sense of anxiety, of alarm, and even of despondency is creeping over the public mind, and the educational policy of the Government of India has added to the gloom of the situation. From the heights of expectancy, Indians have been precipitated into the depths of despair. It is an unhappy state of the public mind; and it is a misfortune that no serious efforts are made to allay the public feeling.

822. The Government of Bengal has placed itself in a very unenviable position, writes the *Indian World*, by seeking the control and guidance of the Government of India even in matters of minute detail. A series of acts

The Government of India and the Calcutta University.

and measures were thrust upon His Excellency the Governor in Council, and one could hardly believe that a sanction was necessary to invite the opinion of the Calcutta University about the recognition of secondary schools. This abnegation of powers ill befits a Governor who can, in some matters, act independently of the Governor-General. The paper knows of no instance where even a Lieutenant-Governor has come down to this level. His Excellency is a new man to this country and is unacquainted with the ways of the tin-gods of Simla. But what about the members of his Council? What about Nawab Shams ul-Huda? The journal hopes that Council Government will not be reduced to this humble strait by the determined efforts of the Simla clique.

823. Over and above this loss of confidence, the University is faced with the delightful spectacle of being turned a litigant under compulsion, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*,

Ibid.

for if the hints given out, not without justification, by the aggrieved University lecturers, materialise themselves, the University will, as likely as not, be dragged in as a defendant to answer the suit. By the bye, the journal wishes to know who will pay the cost of the litigation in which the University is threatened to be involved? Certainly that body is too poor to pay it from its own coffers. Nor would it have any right to do so even if it could afford to, for the chief source of University income is derived from examination fees and endowments. And these were intended by the payers and donors to promote the cause of education and not to let that body indulge in the luxury

BENGALER.
24th July 1913.

INDIAN WORLD.
16th July 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
24th July 1913.

of litigation. If, however, the costs are to be met from the Provincial or Imperial revenue, that also would be hard on the poor tax-payers of the country for obvious reasons.

MUSLIMAN,
18th July 1913.

824. The *Muslim* is given to understand that the conduct of the Head

Allegations against a Hindu teacher.

Master of the Rampur Hât High English School in the district of Birbhum towards Moslem boys is far from what is desirable. The journal does not

like to detail here the charges against him; it would content itself by only drawing the attention of the school authorities to the petition which some fifteen guardians of the Muhammadan boys reading in the school, have submitted to the President of the School Committee, who is the Subdivisional Magistrate of Rampur Hât. The good natured President has, it is said, forwarded the petition to Khan Bahadur Maulvi Shabsuzzoha (*sic*), B.A., the only Muhammadan member on the School Committee, for necessary enquiry and final disposal, and the paper hopes the enquiry will be a sifting one. The paper has received a copy of the petitions and among the allegations against the Head Master there is one which is as follows. He is reported to have said now and then:—"How can *Neres* (a contemptuous term for a Muhammadan) benefit by education? They are fit only to serve as *baburchis* (cooks and *khansamas*.) If this allegation proves to be true, the Head Master ought to be taught a lesson, and should be told that a school is the last place for a Hindu gentleman to show such anti-Muhammadan hatred. Does not such conduct violently disturb "the atmosphere of pure study"?

BENGAL
20th July 1913.

825. The public of Bengal, writes the *Bengalee*, are greatly excited over the refusal of the Government of India to affiliate the Ananda Mohan College up to the B.A.

standard, although the affiliation had been recommended by the Senate of the Calcutta University. But this is not the only instance where a recommendation of the nature made by the Calcutta University had been set at naught by the Government of India. The same story comes from Bhagalpur. The Tej Narain Jubilee College had been recommended for affiliation in B.A. Honours in English. It is a small affair, but here even the Government of India refused compliance with the recommendation of the Senate. "What are things coming to?" the paper asks. The recommendation was made by the University after the necessary enquiries, but even then it was refused.

BENGAL
22nd July 1913.

826. There is not indeed the smallest justification for withdrawing the

Bengal Administration Report on the power of the recognition of schools.

power of recognition of schools from the Senate of the Calcutta University, writes the *Bengalee*. There is official testimony of the highest weight in support of the view that the University has all

along performed its duties in this respect with credit and efficiency. The Bengal Administration Report embodies the views of the Government of Bengal, and this is what the latest administration report says as to the manner in which the University discharged its duties in the matter of the recognition of schools:—"Another important task of the University is the inspection of the high English schools. The number of these schools recognized by the University is 619, of which 63 are under the management of Government. During the last five years the Syndicate has made a systematic examination of these schools and has succeeded in remedying many of the defects that were discovered. It has laid down that each recognized school must have on its staff at least two graduates and two F.A. or intermediate passed teachers; a minimum scale of pay for teachers has been fixed; sufficient accommodation and equipment have to be provided, libraries maintained, and arrangements made for physical exercise. The granting or refusal of these privileges of affiliation or recognition is the foundation or the disciplinary powers of the University." The Government says that "the privilege of recognition is the foundation of the disciplinary power of the University," and it is now seriously proposed to withdraw this power and lay the axe at the root of the efficiency and dignity of the University. No wonder that the proposal of the Government of India has excited anxiety and alarm amongst the educated community throughout the country.

827. A little bird whispers into the ears of the *Indian World* of a scandal which is just now exercising the mind of the graduates of the University of Calcutta. Some-time ago it was announced in the papers that one Jatindra Mohan Datta had been awarded a P. R. S. scholarship of the University of Calcutta for this year. His Excellency Lord Carmichael also publicly congratulated this young man at Dacca for being the recipient of the Blue Ribbon of this University. It has now transpired that quite another boy has been awarded this scholarship, and the public has, therefore, a right to enquire as to who hoaxed Lord Carmichael to congratulate a young man for a scholarship which he had not obtained at all. Mr. Brühl ought to come out with a statement in this matter, explaining the genesis and history of this scandal.

828. The reply of the Calcutta University to Mr. Sharp's historical letter was, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to many minds, a foregone conclusion, having regard to the recent proceedings of the Senate to consider that letter. In it has been reflected the spirit of reasoned and emphatic protest recorded therein minus the vehemence and caustic irony that flavoured those proceedings. The first part,—in fact, the greater part,—of the letter is taken up with answering the charge of irregularity levelled at the University by Mr. Sharp. It demonstrates to the hilt, by means of incontrovertible facts and figures, that the so-called "irregularity" is nothing but a uniform practice not only initiated by the Government of India itself, but actually necessitated by its own greater and more systematic "irregularities" as well as in the interest of the students. This part of the letter reminds the paper of a certain well-known dialogue: "Art thou not the Calcutta University of whose irregularities I have heard so much?" thunders forth the Imperial accuser. "Yes, I am the Calcutta University, but my irregularities are nothing when compared to yours. If I have delayed a few days in submitting the names, you have delayed as many months; if my dilatoriness was unavoidable, in the best interests of the students and the inevitable outcome of your own, yours is due either to red-tape or to nothing intelligible; if I am a needle with only a single hole, you are a multi-perforated sieve; if there is a small mote in my eyes, there is a big beam in yours, etc., etc." Thus has the accused University turned the tables completely on the accuser, Mr. Sharp.

829. The *Bengalee* is glad that the Hindu University movement has got considerable driving power behind it. The speech which the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga has made in this connection at a meeting of the Managing Committee held at Darbhanga House, Benares, on 20th July breathes a robust optimism. The meaning which the Maharaja has read into the letter written to him on this subject by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in the early part of last June and which we with many others interpreted as rather discouraging in tone is characteristic of all determined workers who seek to turn obstacles into opportunities. According to the Maharaja, the "touch of restraint" noticeable in the letter in question is the "restraint of those who wish to make sure of our ground before each forward step lest we are betrayed by some insecurity which we believed to be safe and assured." The paper also regards the letter as a blessing in disguise if it stimulates the University Committee to complete the necessary preliminaries before applying for fresh sanction. The Maharaja has told the journal that the subscriptions paid into the Bank, added to the capitalised value of the annual payments, amount to 38 lakhs; and he has made an earnest appeal to the subscribers to come forward with the balance of 12 lakhs of rupees. As the University takes its stand on the necessity of supplementing the present secular education with religious and moral instruction, the Maharaja anticipates no opposition from the Government, which also seems to be bent on following a similar educational system.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

830. The *Mussalman* writes that the representatives of the Indian Muhammadans assembled at the last annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League, held at Lucknow, did almost unanimously record their opinion that one of the objects of the League should be the attainment of a system of

INDIAN WORLD,
22nd July 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th July 1913.

BENGALIAN,
23rd July 1913.

MUSSELMAN,
18th July 1913.

self-government, suitable to India, under the ægis of the British Crown, and since then many local Muhammadan public bodies have expressed their thorough approval of the noble object. At the annual meeting of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League held the other day, His Highness the Aga Khan is reported to have said: "The ideal of self-government under the Crown, adopted by the Central League, must commend itself to all thoughtful men, even if it meant many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, diffusion of education, and complete amity between communities." Some of the recent utterances of His Highness did not commend themselves to the Indian Mussalmans and he was adversely criticised for the same, but in the present matter His Highness has voiced the opinion of all thoughtful Muhammadans in the country—Muhammadans who are up-to-date and capable of marching with the times. The journal is aware that there are a few of its co-religionists, here and there, who either for want of true political foresight, or for want of proper education, or on account of their being surrounded with a reactionary atmosphere, or for fear of incurring the displeasure of some of their civilian friends or masters, look askance at this recently formulated ideal of the Moslem League and are endeavouring, of course surreptitiously, to create a sectional public opinion against the noble ideal. But the paper is sure that in this age of progress and advancement it would be futile on their part to try to set back the hands of the clock. The All-India Moslem League has not yet passed any resolution actually demanding self-government for India; it has only formulated the aim of the attainment of self-government within the British Empire, when the time will be ripe for it. So no charge of precipitate action may be laid at the door of the League. All know that there should be better education and better feelings among the different communities inhabiting the land before the object is attained. For the present ideal is an incentive to patriotic work and without it life would be dull and monotonous. The paper is glad that Indian Muhammadans, as a whole, with the exception of a few toadies or reactionaries or of some who are yet unable to appreciate the true significance of the ideal, have adopted it and, in the fulness of time, are determined to fight for it by all constitutional means. The Indian bureaucracy will of course oppose it and it will not be impossible for them to find some Muhammadans, mostly title-holders, to support them. But the Muhammadans—and their number is insignificant—who would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, should bear in mind that even the reactionary *Times* of London has been constrained to admit the propriety of the ideal and to say: "Self-government may not prove impossible if Muhammadans recognize, as the Aga Khan says, that they must first pass through many decades of effort towards self-improvement." The *Mussalman* thinks it can assert without any fear of contradiction that Muhammadans, who have adopted the ideal of self-government, fully recognize that they must first pass through many decades of effort towards self-improvement, and therefore there is no fear of any precipitate action on their part. The *Times* has read the signs of the times and has realized that self-government will be an accomplished fact in India, however remote the time may be. The few discordant elements among the Muhammadans, which still exist, will, it hopes, be soon extinct or soon go over to the majority. If it be admitted that they will continue to exist, it must be remembered that a few straws can never retard the rapidly flowing current of a mighty stream.

BENGALUR,
19th July 1913.

831. The *Bengalee* regrets to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, on account of ill-health, will have to retire in a month's time. This fact he himself announced on last Wednesday at the Corporation meeting. Though not a strong man, Mr. Maddox none the less was a sympathetic and gentlemanly officer. None ever questioned his high sense of duty and devotion to the civic well-being of the town. His principal fault may be attributed to the training which he received in the service. In all controversial matters he relied oftener on his subordinates than on the Ward Commissioners, the chosen representatives of the people. If at all, he took the nominated Commissioners into his confidence, whereas his office and position demanded that he should have taken the elected Commissioners into his confidence and heartily co-operated with them. The result of this unfortunate attitude was, as was to be expected, constant friction with some of the leading Ward Commissioners. The paper, however,

is truly sorry that ill-health should compel him to retire from the service at a comparatively early age. His shortcomings were amply compensated by his sympathy and his genuine kindliness of disposition. It wishes him speedy recovery and a useful career in his native land. As for his successor, three names are mentioned. The journal is told that Messrs. Blackwood, Beatson-Bell, and Payne are in the running. The paper does not wish to be invidious, but in the interest of the public it bound to say that a sympathetic, tactful, strong and hard-working man should be appointed to this high office, and these qualities Mr. Blackwood possesses in a pre-eminent degree. He was the Deputy Chairman of the Corporation for some time and, as such, gave ample evidence of tact, ability, and capacity for hard work. If the Government want to make a popular appointment, it can do no better than to appoint him in the place of Mr. Maddox. It will be appointing the right man in the right place.

(h).—General.

832. The relation of the rulers and the ruled in every country is a very delicate matter, observes the *Indian World*: it becomes still more delicate in countries where they

British rule in India.

INDIAN WORLD,
16th July 1913.

do not happen to belong to the same people and community. The rulers in every country, where the rule is based on conquest, generally maintain an air of superiority over the ruled and try to lord it over like a born aristocrat or a snob. This creates a gulf which no people either in the ancient world or modern has successfully been able to bridge. No empire can last which is not adjusted to a right understanding between the rulers and ruled. The rulers must inspire confidence in the ruled if suspicions of motives are to be avoided. No right comprehension is possible when there is an impenetrable wall dividing the one from the other; and no government can continue with the rulers and the ruled always suspecting the *bona fides* of each other. British rule in India has failed to be based on this fundamental understanding. A reign of law and order may have been established in this country, but no sympathy or mutual understanding. What is the worst feature in the present situation is that things are not only *not* improving, but even attempts are not being made to improve them. The Indian people have found out that the principle of righteousness exalting a nation is not much respected by the present rulers of India. If the Government wants to do a thing, it very seldom gives out its real motive or the right cause. If a reactionary and a repressive measure is to be carried, one is told that it is being done in the best interests of the people. If a legislation has to be got through, the Government tells the people so many other things beside the real motive. In almost every matter, the children of the soil are treated either as so many fools or as men having very dense intelligence. This policy of disguising the real springs of action has been fatal to the growth of a spirit of mutual comprehension between the rulers and the ruled in this country. Instead of taking the people as so many fools wanting in all knowledge of the world and of the springs of human action, the Government ought to treat them in a more straightforward manner. If they want a thing to be done—and there are indeed many things which may be really wanted for the consolidation and strength of British rule in India—let them do it straight and talk straight. The people of India know and realize that British rule, as it is, can only be retained in this country at the expense of the growth and development of the Indian people. If the people are allowed to grow into a united people, to gather their forces under a common standard, to get the light of knowledge as cheap and quick as other peoples of the civilized world, British rule in India may not be worth a day's purchase. The Oriental understands this, and, realizing the wisdom of this policy, would have easily forgiven a government which would stand in the way of the above consummation. That would have made the Government look more honest to the people and the progress of administration more easy of achievement. Most unfortunately the Government of India little appreciates this position and every often does its work in a roundabout way. The paper ventures to point out that this is a fatal mistake. If Government does not want India to be united, it should tell the people straight that it would not be good for the best interest of England.

If it thinks that the spread of more education in this country would undermine the foundation of England's empire in Asia, tell it straight and don't let the issue be confounded with an atmosphere of pure study. If it is anxious to exclude Indians of proved merit from the higher offices, let them know that they are not wanted there, but don't say that they are *not* fit. If Government propose to run in seditionists or *swadeshists*, do it openly or without any cover. The Oriental will understand and make rule easy; he appreciates candour and hates diplomacy. That is how the Hindus, the Buddhists, and the Moghuls have held their empire in the East for a large number of centuries, and that is also how it may be possible for England to retain this dependency for yet many centuries to come. Only don't try to confound the Oriental with any amount of platitudinous nonsense. It does not pay: it only irritates.

TELEGRAPH,
19th July 1913.

833. The *Telegraph's* Anglo-Indian friends are making much of a high appointment just conferred on an Indian, as if it has been something extraordinary in its way—a great concession to the children of the soil. Thus, the *Englishman* writes:—"As will have been seen

from a recent Simla telegram, a very important administrative post will be filled by an Indian member of the Indian Medical Service. The post of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, is the one to which Colonel Banatvala has just been appointed, and the duties of which he will undertake some time during the autumn. Colonel Banatvala is now officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces and he will succeed Colonel Neil Campbell, the present Inspector-General." The paper fails to find anything out of the common in the appointment of Colonel Banatvala. He is a senior officer and must be exceptionally able to have earned the promotion. The journal certainly congratulates him; but it cannot congratulate the Government, because of its doing merely what is just.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th July 1913.

834. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wishes to thank Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for a copy of his report on the maritime trade of Bengal for 1912-13. It is a most melancholy and disheartening study from the national point of view, for it shows very plainly how Indians are getting more and more helplessly dependent on foreigners for many of their very necessities of life. Bengal was at one time both a manufacturing and agricultural country. Its lot now is to produce only raw materials. And a race of cultivators without the means of manufacturing the produce of their fields into useful articles are bound to live in perpetual poverty. Only one hundred and fifty years ago Bengal not only clothed herself, but sold an enormous quantity of her cotton and silk goods to other countries, including the United Kingdom. But while the buzz of the Indian *charka* or spinning wheel was stilled by the violent means adopted by the officers of the East India Company, the Indian cotton and silk fabrics were expelled from the British market by methods equally discreditable. And now England must supply Bengal with cloth, otherwise the latter would go naked! What an irony of fate! "Has the reader any idea of the amount of money drained from this country by the sale of foreign cotton goods? Well, we read in the report under notice that notwithstanding the substantial increase in the imports of cotton goods during 1911-12 there was a yet more marked advance in the figures for 1912-13, and the total value amounted to Rs. 29.23 crores or 29 per cent. more than in the preceding year, and surpassed the previous record of 1907-08 by nearly 6 crores. If we could have manufactured our own clothes, we might have retained these 20 crores of rupees with us; and how immensely rich would our country then be! But what brings blank despair in the mind is that we are losing ground rapidly year after year, and our declining weaving race, who are yet supplying us with a considerable quantity of clothes, is bound to disappear wholly in due course."

INDIAN WORLD,
23rd July 1913.

835. The *Indian World* observes that the report of the Imperial Library for 1912-13 is a very interesting study. It discloses the great fact that the official publications of the Government are divided into two classes—one which the public are allowed to read and the other which are kept away from them. The Librarian spent the best part of the last year in getting this classification made, and

his work was necessarily delayed as the orders of the Government of India had to be obtained at every stage. He felt the greatest difficulty, however, with "Baden-Powell's Land Revenue Systems and Land Tenures in British India," and racked his brains to determine the class to which it ought to belong. Light was not available for some time from any quarter till at last it came, to his great relief, from the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, who put an end to his dreadful suspense by the solemn assurance that "it is now out of print, but was formerly sold from his office." With this valuable information in hand, his subsequent work became smooth and easy. The paper has heard of an instance when a gentleman was refused access to the Government Blue Book on Partition on the ground that it might contain seditious literature! Under such circumstances it is no wonder that there is "a progressive decline" in the number of readers, but the wonder is that the decline is not more rapid or there are still persons who frequent the Library. It is difficult for any person with a serious desire for knowledge to obtain any help from the officers of the Library as crass ignorance seems to pervade this "atmosphere of pure study." If any persons were desirous of making an acquaintance with any useless and worthless publications of England, he would surely find the books in their proper place; but a reader may be assured of not finding the most readable books when required. It is of the utmost necessity that a well-qualified Librarian should be appointed—one who has read books and has some experience of and taste for work of such a kind. The subordinates, above all things, should have good manners and possess such education as to know that Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is not a work of fiction. The Imperial Library is believed to be under the control of a Council, and if there still exists one, the paper strongly implores the members to look to its affairs more closely.

836. With reference to the observations which appeared in the *Bengalee* regarding Mr. Beatson-Bell, the journal wishes to add to and modify what it wrote. It appears that

Mr. Beatson-Bell.

the book to which Mr. Beatson-Bell took exception as a prize-book was not the life of Vivekananda but of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the founder of the *Arya Samaj* in the Punjab, one of the greatest names in modern Indian history and one of the most learned men of his time. It was a small booklet published by the City Book Society of Calcutta and an altogether innocuous publication. Further, Mr. Beatson-Bell took exception to the opening song and stopped it, while it was being sung. It is one of the noblest productions of Rabindranath Tagore, whom, by the bye, he described as not a desirable writer. There is not a word of politics in it from the beginning to the end. It is an ode addressed to the Most High, praying to be in tune with the Infinite, and yet such a song was stopped by a British Commissioner of Division presiding at the prize-day of a high English school. The paper would like to know what His Excellency Lord Carmichael thinks of these proceedings? Lastly, its information is that some little boys wished to garland Mr. Beatson-Bell. He cried out when the matter was mentioned to him, "I will not accept a garland from the dakaitis." If that was Mr. Beatson-Bell's feeling with regard to the Madaripur School, he ought certainly not to have presided at the distribution of prizes. As regards the charge of dakaiti levelled against the boys, we desire at the outset to express our abhorrence of the crime, whether committed by men or boys. But surely the whole school is not a den of dakaitis, and gross and perverse exaggeration ill beseems a high officer of Government. For the facts are that out of 600 boys who attend the Madaripur school, two are accused of complicity in a dakaiti. The journal asks—"Is there the smallest justification for this wholesale condemnation of the school and all those who attend it? The "native press" is often charged with gross exaggeration. What is to be thought of a Commissioner of a Division who indulges in this pastime?"

837. The *Bengalee* observes that the Government Resolution on Sanitation in Bengal during 1912 discloses a very disheartening state of things. The popular impression that

Sanitation in Bengal.

Bengal is in a very bad way so far as public health is concerned has received official confirmation. The increase in the birth-rate is slight, being only 15,000 throughout the province during the year under review. Considering

BENGALIE,
23rd July 1913.

BENGALIE,
24th July 1913.

the population of Bengal, the birth-rate works at a very unsatisfactory proportion. But it is the death-rate which gives real cause for alarm. The official figure in this respect is 29·77 per mille in the presidency of Bengal. In England and Wales the death-rate has been gradually and steadily falling, that recorded in 1910 being 13·5 per mille. Thus in Bengal the population is being thinned at more than double the rate recorded in England. Fever carries away the largest number, and the mortality under this head has increased during the year, the districts of Malda, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri having registered the largest number of deaths from fever. But it is not so much the figures as the findings of the Government which are calculated to create great disappointment. The various anti-malarial measures, the paper is told, have so far been unproductive of any real permanent advantage and in many places they have been discontinued. The statement opens up a vista of uncomfortable speculation. If malaria does not yield to improved sanitary surroundings, the causes of its growing virulence must be looked for elsewhere. May not poverty be one of these determining causes? The patchwork of quinine distribution on which the Government and its sanitary advisers are laying greater and greater stress will not meet the gravity of the situation; and the journal fails to understand how the appointment of Sanitary and Health Officers and trained Sanitary Inspectors can still be urged as a sufficient safeguard in the face of such astounding confession of the failure of mere sanitary measures. The public spirit of the country can no longer afford to be satisfied with its conventional manifestations, but must assiduously apply itself to check the ravages of diseases and death. Here is an imperative call for improving the economic condition of the country, failing which the tinkering of sanitation can avail very little. In France the Government have decided to afford actual help to the necessitous families affected with such fell diseases as tuberculosis. Here also the money set apart for saving the lives of the people must be spent in such useful directions and not on battalions of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.

III.—LEGISLATION.

TELEGRAPH.
19th July 1913.

838. The *Telegraph* wishes to know what profit the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has made by going to law in order to vitiate the elections of Babu Surendra Nath Banarji and the Maharaja of Nashipur? The elections to the Bengal Council.

The paper has cast up both the debit and credit sides of the account, but has not been successful in detecting any amount or item of profit, and fears he has not advanced his cause in any way. At least he has not gained in public opinion or favour. Everyone knows it right well that Babu Surendra Nath has been his political *guru*; and indeed, it would not be incorrect or exaggerated to suggest that, but for Mr. Banarji, Mr. Basu would not have been what he is. Be that as it may, though we are aware of the trick of electioneering campaigns in the West, we do not wish their introduction in our society. Babu Bhupendra Nath has rendered himself liable for payment of double sets of costs, and this, the paper fears, would be something, though, of course, he may not have to pay anything to Counsel, being among the senior Solicitors. The display of dirty linen in public can never be a wise course, whether in respect of private or public affairs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALER.
20th July 1913.

839. The Census Report discloses some interesting facts which, observes the *Bengalee*, in the mass of information which it contains, may escape notice. The legal profession has increased by 30 per cent. since 1901, there being now nearly 10,000 lawyers in Bengal. But it is, however, not to be assumed that Indians do not follow the industrial pursuits. Of the various industries, Indians own practically all the brass foundries, oil mills, rice mills, timber yards, brick works, etc., while

Europeans enjoy an absolute monopoly of the jute mills and predominate in the tea gardens, machinery engineering works. It were much to be wished that the bulk of the talent and the resources of the people were devoted to the industries. The professions and the services can absorb but a few. Industrial pursuits must be the salvation of the country, and the sooner the Indians realize the fact, the better for them. As regards the spread of education, it would seem from the Census Report that the following districts are the most backward from the point of view of literacy with less than 5 per cent. of the people being literate, viz., Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Malda. The paper hopes the leaders of the above districts will note the fact and prepare the way for showing a better result when the census enumeration is taken in 1921. The Bengalis are an unusually sane people. There are 43 insane persons to every 100,000 of the population. Nadia is about the sanest district in Bengal. No wonder that it should be so, Nawadwip, a great and ancient seat of learning, being the intellectual capital of the district. Insanity is largely prevalent in the hill tracts of Chittagong.

840. The *Bengalee* publishes a copy of a letter addressed to the Indian National Congress by the Khalsa Dewan Society in Canada. Sikhs who have migrated to Canada suffer from a serious grievance. They request the Indian National Congress to include the Canadian question in its programme and secure for them the rights of British citizenship in Canada. The Congress, the journal is quite sure, will respond to the appeal with alacrity. What the British Indians in Canada complain is that whereas alien Governments like China and Japan have interceded on behalf of their people, the British Government have done nothing. The paper has reason to believe that notice of a question has been given in this connection and it will be asked at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

BENGALIAN,
22nd July 1913.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1913.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

